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Summit discusses how to increase nuclear safety

Rockets fall in Tokyo as world leaders seek to counter terror

TOKYO. — Seven world leaders hurried towards a declaration on terrorism and nuclear safety last night after starting the Tokyo summit under a salvo of rockets and radiation seeping from Russia.

Britain and West Germany led the way on the two-key political issues of the talks at a working dinner that went on for three hours — an hour longer than scheduled.

Delegation officials said that even before the soup and shrimp courses were consumed, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had unveiled a battle plan, backed by the U.S., France and Canada, calling for improved extradition procedures, more cooperation between police forces and a ban on arms sales to countries suspected of sponsoring international terrorism.

The officials said the seven had also agreed to issue a declaration calling for tighter international nuclear safety regulations following the fire disaster at the Soviet Union's Chernobyl power plant.

The leaders, who also included the prime ministers of Italy and Japan, discussed drafts for a statement and ordered senior aides to work through the night to draw up a text for release today.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl arrived in Tokyo insisting that the summit discuss nuclear safety,

and President Reagan accused the Kremlin of stubbornly refusing to give information about the Chernobyl accident.

Radiation seeped out by the plant near Kiev reached Tokyo only hours before the leaders assembled for the summit, Japanese authorities said the radioactivity, carried to the

The UN nuclear energy agency announced yesterday that its head and two nuclear experts will go to Moscow at the Kremlin's invitation in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. Several of the European countries that detected a rise in radiation after the accident on April 26 said yesterday that levels had improved. (See Page 4)

ground by rain, was minute and posed no health hazard.

The biggest threat to the leaders came from Japanese left-wing extremists vowing to wreck the summit. They fired five rockets over the city centre guarded by 30,000 police.

Nobody was hurt, but aides said Thatcher had heard the roar of one home-made missile which had sailed over the main summit venue only minutes before Reagan had arrived there for a formal welcoming ceremony.

"They all missed," Reagan quipped to reporters later. Thatcher told reporters she was not worried by the attack and said she had come to the summit to talk about terrorism.

British government sources said the Thatcher plan did not single out Libya.

Italy has made it clear that it would oppose any summit attempt to press for economic sanctions against Libya. But a White House spokesman quoted Reagan as mentioning at the dinner that any "economic squeeze" the allies could put on Libya would signal to Muammar Gaddafi the message that terrorism had a price tag.

A French official said the Americans wanted the summit to add to the declaration a passage dealing with "different aspects of the Libyan presence in the world."

On nuclear safety, the leaders decided to press for improved accident-reporting procedures and the need for swifter notification of disasters like the one at Chernobyl.

Officials said the declaration might urge more power for the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency and minimum safety standards for all nuclear power plants.

Summit officials said the leaders wished to avoid giving the appearance of a summit that was

Electricity price to drop 8%

The price of industrial fuel (mazout) will be reduced by 23 per cent in the very near future, Energy Minister Shalom said yesterday during a review of the activities of his ministry.

The fuel cut for manufacturers will enable exports to become more competitive, Shalom said. Electricity rates will also be cut by 8 per cent in consequence, he said.

Judge permits movies on Shabbat in Haifa

HAIFA (Itim). — A magistrate court judge here yesterday rescinded a long-standing temporary injunction which had barred the screening of movies on Friday nights in Haifa. Yesterday's ruling ended a five-year legal battle between Orthodox circles and local cinema owners.

The judge said coalition agreements and the "status quo" pact on religious affairs were not grounds for legal action against Sabbath movies.

The cinema owners said later that they would consider showing movies as soon as this Friday evening.

Waldheim fails in first round



Austrian presidential candidates Kurt Waldheim, left, and Kurt Streyer, congratulate each other last night after the election results showed a stalemate. (Reuters)

Narrowly misses 50%; run-off expected in June

VIENNA. — Former UN chief Kurt Waldheim, centre of an international row over his role in Hitler's army, narrowly failed yesterday to win the Austrian presidential election outright, official provisional results showed.

A second round will be held, probably on June 8.

Interior Ministry figures showed Waldheim won 49.64 per cent of the vote, just below the 50 per cent needed for an overall majority.

His main rival, the Socialist Party candidate Kurt Streyer, won 49.36 per cent.

The Environmentalist candidate Freda Meissner-Blau took 5.50 per cent and the extreme right-winger Otto von Spreti 1.20 per cent.

Waldheim, 67, said of the result: "I consider it a great success. It showed me my concept of the presidency has been accepted by a large number of the population."

Waldheim has said he planned to be a "strong president" and to make more use of the powers invested in what until now has been essentially a ceremonial post.

Streyer, 65, said he was pleased by the result. "You must consider that at the start of the campaign I was given only 27 per cent of the vote,"

he said. He expressed confidence he would attract the "green" vote.

Political commentators said Waldheim had maintained his edge over Streyer throughout the election campaign and that his position had strengthened because of a chauvinism that developed after foreign charges over Waldheim's war record.

Waldheim said that he expected the controversy to die down during the next few weeks. "Although surely there will be attempts here and there to interfere in the election campaign," he said.

Waldheim has maintained that the allegations, which he calls a "slander campaign," would not hamper his ability to deal as president with nations such as Israel and the U.S., even though the Justice Department in Washington is considering a request to bar him from entering the country on the basis of his war record.

Waldheim has denied any role in war crimes while serving as a junior officer with the German army during its Balkan campaign, although he

(Continued on back page)

Poll 'still wide open'

By ILONA HENRY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

VIENNA. — Everything is still wide open. That is the assessment here for the second round of balloting in the Austrian presidential election which will take place on June 8.

In a first reaction, Socialist Chancellor Fred Sinowatz said he was "very optimistic about the second round." Sinowatz said that all those who wanted to protest against the establishment had now done so. In a second round, said Sinowatz, they would vote for Socialist candidate Kurt Streyer.

The election was a big setback for the Socialists, who, with a membership of 700,000, are Austria's largest party. But yesterday's voting showed that many traditional Social-

ist voters had deserted their party for Kurt Waldheim, the conservative candidate.

In the last general election of 1983, the Socialists led by 6 per cent over the conservatives.

The votes of those who supported the Green Alternative candidate, Dr. Freda Meissner-Blau will be crucial in the second round. Meissner-Blau yesterday refused to advise her voters how they should vote next month. But she did urge them to "exercise their democratic rights" and vote again.

The 89 per cent turnout was low for Austria, where some 95 to 96 per cent of the electorate usually vote.

Observers say that the 160,000 blank slips cast by voters can be seen as a clear protest vote.

Israel to study all the files

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Peres said yesterday that the Justice Ministry would assemble all the available material on the allegations about Kurt Waldheim's Nazi antecedents.

He told the cabinet, in reply to a question from Justice Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, that should any facts emerge from this study indicating that legal action was required, they would be brought before the cabinet so that it could take a formal stand.

The study was important, Peres said, to prevent the government adopting an erroneous attitude.

Addressing Hebrew University students yesterday evening, Peres said that Waldheim had supplied poor replies to some very searching questions about his record.

One legal authority, who has

made an admittedly cursory review of the files on Waldheim supplied to Israel by the United Nations, told *The Jerusalem Post*: "It looks like a lot of accusations and not much evidence. However, there is other material from different sources constantly coming in."

The prime minister stressed that "if the legal material that we gather and analyse proves that Kurt Waldheim served in the Nazi army and acted against partisans or Jews, we will draw all the necessary conclusions."

World Jewish Congress executive director Yisrael Singer yesterday told Israel Radio that he was proud of Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's comments that Waldheim's election would be a tragedy. Shamir "spoke as a proud Jew," he said.



This rocket-launcher was found by police in a Tokyo apartment yesterday and is said to be similar to one used to fire a number of shots earlier in the day in an apparent attempt to disrupt the summit being held in the city. The shots fell wide of the mark. (Reuters)

Assad visit to Jordan 'gesture of reconciliation'

AMMAN (Reuters). — Syrian President Hafez Assad is to visit Jordan today for the first time in nine years, in a new display of rapprochement.

Assad's visit, in return for one by King Hussein to Damascus at the end of last year, is part of a programme of reconciliation engineered by an Arab League mediation committee steered by Saudi Arabia, a financial backer of both nations.

Relations between the two countries soured in 1980 over support of different sides in the Iran-Iraq war.

Editorial comment, page 8.

and Syrian claims that Jordan was aiding dissidents against the government in Damascus. Diplomats say the new ties are still

fragile, especially since Syria continues to support non-Arab Iran in its war with Iraq, now in its sixth year.

But two months after Hussein's visit to Damascus, he removed one major source of irritation by abandoning year-old talks with PLO chairman Yasser Arafat on a joint approach to Middle East peace, and called for a new PLO leadership.

Nation marks Martyrs and Heroes Day tonight

Jerusalem Post Staff

The nation will commemorate the six million Jews who died at the hands of the Nazis with Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Day ceremonies around the country, starting tonight and continuing tomorrow.

At 7 o'clock tonight, President Herzog will light the flame at the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial in Jerusalem. The ceremony will include an address by the president, a prayer by Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Abraham Shapira and choral pieces by the Police Choir and an IDF cantor.

Ninety local councils are to hold public gatherings with two of the

most significant being at Kibbutz Yad Mordechai — named after the commander of the Warsaw ghetto uprising, Mordechai Anielewicz — scheduled for tomorrow at 5:45 p.m.

Escape from Auschwitz, page 3; Forty years after, page 5.

and at Kibbutz Lohamei Hageta'ot, which was founded by ghetto fighters after World War II, also tomorrow at 6:30 p.m.

At 9:30 tonight, in Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'uma, 25 young men and women from 16 countries will

participate in a Remembrance Day quiz, devoted to Jewish heroism during World War II.

Flags will be flown at half mast for 24 hours on all government buildings. Sirens will sound throughout the country at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning to signal a minute of silence.

At Yad Vashem tomorrow morning, a wreath-laying ceremony is scheduled for 10 o'clock and a memorial service at the Hall of Remembrance an hour later.

Police have promised strict enforcement of the law prohibiting festive public gatherings and entertainment, starting at 10 o'clock tonight. A police spokesman reminded the public that businesses violating the law face a NIS 2,500 fine, with lower penalties for repeat offenders.

Nablus council crippled by dissension

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NABLUS. — In the two months since the assassination of mayor Zafer al-Masri, the municipal government here has been crippled by an internal dispute, and only fear of a return to Israeli control has kept it intact, sources in Nablus said yesterday.

The squabble broke out over a decision by al-Masri's successor, Hafez Touqan, to retire the head of the city engineering department, Hani Arafat. Touqan secured council approval for the move, but four councillors who opposed the decision have indicated they will resign if Arafat is dismissed.

The dissident councillors, who charged that the decision to sack Arafat was bulldozed through the council, have been boycotting council meetings, leaving Touqan with only a slim majority with which to run municipal affairs. As a result, the council has been taking only the most necessary routine decisions, the sources said. The military government is reportedly urging the councillors to patch up their differences and contacts are apparently underway to resolve the dispute.

The municipality has also been beset by growing financial problems caused by the Jordanian-PLO committee's decision to freeze funds allocated to it for the support of Palestinian institutions. The funds were frozen after the municipality was taken over by Israel in 1982.

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	4.5.86	MIN.	C	F	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	9	4	16	61	Clear	
BRUSSELS	10	5	18	64	Clear	
CHICAGO	14	5	23	73	Clear	
COPENHAGEN	7	4	20	68	Clear	
FRANKFURT	12	6	22	72	Clear	
GENEVA	10	6	20	68	Clear	
HONG KONG	24	20	27	81	Clear	
JERUSALEM	12	6	20	68	Clear	
LONDON	9	4	16	61	Clear	
MADRID	14	9	21	70	Clear	
MONTREAL	3	1	12	54	Clear	
NEW YORK	9	4	16	61	Clear	
OSLO	8	3	15	59	Clear	
PARIS	10	5	18	64	Clear	
RIO DE JANEIRO	17	13	21	70	Clear	
SAO PAULO	14	10	21	70	Clear	
STOCKHOLM	14	9	21	70	Clear	
TOKYO	14	9	21	70	Clear	
TORONTO	10	5	18	64	Clear	
VIENNA	10	5	18	64	Clear	
ZURICH	11	6	19	66	Clear	

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to clear.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	69	9-17	19
Golan	80	9-18	20
Nahariya	81	8-17	19
Safad	87	8-17	19
Haifa Port	81	14-25	26
Tiberias	86	10-19	21
Nazareth	81	10-19	21
Afula	59	12-23	25
Shomron	69	11-18	20
Tel Aviv	64	16-22	24
B-G Airport	70	14-22	25
Jericho	60	15-26	30
Gaza	73	16-22	23
Beersheba	51	12-23	26
Eilat	28	18-27	30

Birth

To Talia and Amir Gershon, a daughter, granddaughter to Yona and Shalom Weiss and Lea and Arye Gershon.

ARRIVALS

Enmesh world leaders for their annual meeting: Rave Feiglin, Australia; Doris Spitzer, Belgium; Rachel Kanner, Brazil; Leah Frankforter, France; Regina Garson, Gibraltar; Guggi Grahame, Faye Kornbluth, Ruth Sachs, Delta Worms, Gt. Britain; Susi Pugsatch, Switzerland; Ruth Chernofsky, U.S.A.

Travel jitters keep Israel Museum's U.S. friends at home

Post Art Editor
The vast majority of American members of the Israel Museum's International Council are staying away from this year's meeting because they are afraid to travel, knowledgeable sources told The Jerusalem Post.

Only a handful of the roughly 45 Americans arrived for the meeting, at which the museum also awards a series of prizes to various artists. Council members who did arrive said that most of the European members were attending.

At the council's opening session last night, honorary fellowships were conferred on Mordechai Ish-Shalom, Henri Samuel and Arnold Newman. The Sandberg grant for research and development was awarded to architect-historian Ada Karmi Melamed, while the Sandberg art prize went to sculptor Nahum Tevet.

The Kavlin photography grant was given to Simcha Sherman and the Gerard Levy prize for a young photographer to Joel Kantor.

The Kollner Award for a young Israeli artist went to sculptor Ishak Golombek, while the Israel Discount Bank Prize for an Israeli artist was given to sculptor Ezra Orion. David H. Gumbel, a former veteran Bezalet teacher, received the Jersel-son Award for contemporary Judaica.

HOME NEWS

'Travellers can visit Europe safely'

Ministry reassures Israelis on fallout fears

By JUDY SIEGEL and DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The Health Ministry assured Israelis yesterday that there was no radiation danger in visiting Romania and other countries bordering on the USSR.

Ministry director-general Dan Michaeli was responding to numerous queries from people planning visits to Eastern Europe and worried about last week's Soviet reactor mishap.

Michaeli and other local scientists also pointed down the danger from traces of radioactivity in Israel's rain, insisting that the level of radioactivity was negligible. But Daniel Amit, of the Hebrew University criticized the Health Ministry for not publishing the results of tests carried out around the country.

"It seems likely that the traces found are completely insignificant, but the Health Ministry should make its figures public, for the sake of the public's peace of mind," Amit said. The Ministry yesterday stressed that readings taken from the weekend rainfall had deviated only very slightly from the normal readings, and said that there was "no

justification in bothering the public with the precise figures.

Another Hebrew University expert, who asked not to be named, said that the registration of an increase in radioactivity was "simply a tribute to the sophistication of our equipment. It is evident that the traces found present no danger now."

The Foreign Ministry last night asked a Jerusalem Supersol branch to prepare an emergency shipment of 10 crates of fruits and vegetables for the staff of the Israeli Embassy in Bucharest. The embassy requested the shipment evidently because fallout from the Soviet reactor has made fresh Romanian produce unsafe. The shipment was put together quickly and was to be sent to Bucharest on the first available flight. (Itim)

iodine in a small percentage of rain samples taken around the country over the weekend. But the director-general insisted there was no health danger.

Science and Development Minister Gideon Patt said yesterday that there was no need to "chase after France" in hopes of purchasing a nuclear reactor. "It is said that from strictly economic considerations, a nuclear reactor was not urgently

needed, as the price of oil had dropped. One Soviet Jewish family has arrived in Israel since the nuclear accident occurred. They were immediately checked with a Geiger counter upon their arrival in Vienna by Jewish Agency personnel, but no radiation was found. Another two families were due to arrive last night, and they too reportedly underwent radiation tests that were found to be negative.

Ron Jourdard adds: The level of radioactive gases and particles that escaped at Chernobyl was probably much less than would have been released from other types of electricity-producing reactors, Moshe Nelkin, head of research and development at the Israel Electric Corp. said yesterday.

Speaking at the Hebrew University in a course on nuclear power reactors in Israel, Nelkin said that the pressure-tube reactor at Chernobyl had probably been used to produce plutonium for military purposes. In such a reactor, the uranium rods, where nuclear fission occurs, are replaced frequently, before large amounts of radioactive isotopes can accumulate.

Shahal: Israel mustn't drop nuclear-electricity option

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Israel must continue studying the nuclear power option for generating electricity, despite the disaster at the Chernobyl reactor in the Soviet Union, Energy Minister Shahal told the cabinet yesterday.

Reviewing his ministry's activities, Shahal said the decision would be taken on the basis of the nuclear plant's economic viability.

The cost would have to reflect general safety measures required in a nuclear generating plant, as well as the particular measures which Israel would need, Shahal said. Israel has been checking the safety thoroughly, he said.

Nuclear exports studying the question have taken into account

such problems as emerged at Chernobyl, Shahal added.

One suggested site for Israel's nuclear generator plant, he said, at Shvita in the Negev, was being checked for seismic phenomena.

The minister also said planned conventional power stations would use industrial fuel in greater proportions than coal and would be designed to switch from one fuel to the other as the situation required.

Prime Minister Peres said in reply to a query from Justice Minister Modai that contacts between Israel and France about the possible purchase of two French nuclear plants had not yet reached the stage to necessitate a cabinet discussion.

Peres: Cabinet decision needed on Hebron settlement

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Prime Minister Peres said yesterday that a separate cabinet decision would be required before any additional development projects were carried out in Hebron's Jewish quarter.

But Peres told the cabinet that certain limited building operations, already approved, could proceed. This distinction, Peres said, conformed with the national unity government's basic policy guidelines and would hold good through its entire term.

Last week, Housing Minister David Levy spoke publicly of a large influx of Jewish families into the

quarter in the wake of future building operations. Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein, the Shinui party leader, yesterday released an exchange of correspondence with Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, about development in Hebron's Jewish quarter, in which he suggested that Hebron's Jewish quarter could not be properly defined as a settlement for the purposes of the coalition agreement, and thus no further work should be carried out there. Rabin wrote back that Rubinstein's point was political rather than legal. He suggested that Rubinstein request a cabinet discussion on the status of Jewish Hebron.

Three Jewish terrorists leave jail after parole

By YORAM GAZIT
TEL AVIV - Three members of the Jewish terror organization were released from Tel Mond prison yesterday after serving two years of their three-year prison sentences.

Yitzhak Novik, Hagi Segal and Nathan Nathanson, convicted last July of the attempted murder of two West Bank mayors, and a variety of other charges, were released after a parole board had last month commuted their sentences by one-third for good behaviour.

As the prison gates locked behind the freed prisoners early yesterday morning, Segal said that he did not regret his attacks on Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf and al-Bira

Mayor Ibrahim Tawil. "The only thing I do regret is wounding the police sapper Saliman Hurbawi," he said.

Hurbawi was blinded while defusing the bomb found in Tawil's garage.

The three, dressed neatly and carrying small bags, were met by a crowd of journalists and photographers, but their families were apparently not in the waiting crowd.

Yesterday's release leaves nine members of the Jewish terrorist group still behind bars.

Menahem Livni, Uzi Sharabaf and Shaul Nir, all convicted in connection with the murder of Arab students at the Islamic University in Hebron, are serving life sentences.

Cabinet forms committee on Bejski

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The cabinet yesterday named a nine-member ministerial committee headed by Finance Minister Moshe Nissim, to consider the recommendations of the Bejski Commission that investigated the bank shares scandal.

The committee will restrict itself to those recommendations directly involving the government, the cabinet agreed. The cabinet decision indicates that the committee will not deal with the issue of the commission's call for the resignation of the chairman of Israel's four major commercial banks.

The committee is expected to focus on the commission's call for Knesset legislation and new inspection procedures aimed at preventing the kind of abuse of the stock market that occurred in the manipulation of bank shares.

Tomorrow - Holocaust Heroes and Martyrs Day

Tomorrow, Tuesday, May 6, 1986 at 8 a.m., sirens will sound for two minutes of silence to mark Holocaust Heroes and Martyrs Day. In case of an actual alert, sirens will be sounded on ascending-descending scale.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Uruguayan president: Embassy to stay in TA

Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti said yesterday that his country was not considering returning its embassy in Israel to Jerusalem. Sanguinetti was speaking at a press conference in the capital at the close of his five-day visit.

Sanguinetti invited his host, President Herzog, to visit in Uruguay. A statement issued by the two men stressed the lasting friendship between Uruguay and Israel. Sanguinetti and his party made a private visit yesterday morning to Christian, Moslem, and Jewish holy places in Jerusalem and met Mayor Teddy Kollek.

The Uruguayan president is to leave Israel this morning. (Itim)

Loan fraud scheme said to cheat 5 of \$360,000

Five people were cheated out of \$360,000 by two men who allegedly offered them fake promissory notes with the signature of Baron Edmund de Rothschild, among others, the Jerusalem District Court was told yesterday.

A 23-year-old Canadian, Steven Stokrov, who had admitted his guilt, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment and a NIS 20,000 fine. The second suspect, a 31-year-old American, Kalman Cohen, has denied the allegations.

Cabinet sets up body to study civil service cuts

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The cabinet yesterday set up a committee of four ministers to study possible manpower cuts in the civil service.

Two of the four, Ministers-without-Portfolio Moshe Arens and Yigal Hurvitz, recently drew up a series of recommendations on the subject; they are to be reinforced by Finance Minister Moshe Nissim and Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi.

With Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir in Latin America and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin in the U.S., the cabinet yesterday also approved journeys by:

- Arens to Tokyo, to spend Yom Ha'atzmaut with the Jewish community, and thence to the U.S. for a lecture tour;
- Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman to the U.S. for a lecture tour;
- Education Minister Yitzhak Navon to the U.S. for a lecture tour.

Two small bombs go off in capital

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Two bomb blasts in Jerusalem yesterday caused slight damage to property, but no injuries.

One of the bombs, detonated at about 5:30 a.m. at a gas station in the Givat Shaul industrial area, slightly damaged two cars. Later, another device went off on Rehov Gihon in Abu Tor.

Judaica fair opens

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The International Judaica Fair opened yesterday at the Jerusalem Hilton Hotel, with 72 exhibitors participating. The exhibitions include contemporary art and jewelry, as well as traditional books and manuscripts and antique ritual objects.

Visiting hours are 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. today and Thursday, and 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. tomorrow and Wednesday, with tickets, price NIS 6, available at the entrance to the fair.

Israel, EC sign joint research accords

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Representatives of Israel and of the European Community yesterday signed agreements for joint research on six scientific projects dealing with metallurgy, the human brain and water pumping.

Science Minister Gideon Patt and Dr. Karl Heinz Narjes of West Germany, the EC's deputy commission president, signed the accords in Jerusalem.

The agreements will be implemented over the next five years and total "several hundred thousands of dollars" in research money to be provided by both signatories, 55 per cent by the EC and 45 per cent by Israel.

Patt said at the ceremony that Israeli scientists cooperating with the EC were working to develop new techniques for the use of lasers in testing metals under stress, especially in aviation, space and power stations.

Histadrut men warn: Labour drifting to centre

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV - The Labour Party is in danger of losing its pro-worker orientation and becoming a centre party with a liberal philosophy, senior Histadrut officials Gideon Ben-Yisrael and Haim Haberfeld said here yesterday.

The Labour Party Histadrut Forum, which they recently established to halt this trend, is to confer at Kibbutz Shefayim tomorrow afternoon.

The forum's goals, the two told a press conference, are to protect Histadrut values, such as equal health care for all, from those within the party, including ministers and MKs, who are now questioning these values. The forum wants more workers represented in the party central committee, to ensure that long-range policy on issues such as subsidies and minimum wages are set in accordance with Histadrut values.

Beer to cost more but less in Eilat

Beer and frozen vegetables will be more expensive this morning, except in Eilat, where beer will be cheaper. Other price increases also go into effect this morning.

Local beer (except Nesher's) will be 7.5 per cent cheaper in Eilat, but 6.4 per cent more expensive elsewhere. Frozen vegetables go up 11 per cent in price.

There will also be price increases from 5 to 15 per cent for paint, candles, imported cement, polyester twine, soft drink powder, and bicycles.

ROCKETS

(Continued from Page One)

ance of putting the Soviet Union in the dock over Chernobyl, but they would note its failure to issue an international warning about what Western experts have described as the world's worst nuclear catastrophe.

Earlier in the day, an estimated 1,100 militant leftists shouted "Crush the Tokyo summit" and marched through Tokyo streets, but police reported no serious incidents. About 2,000 riot police in full battle dress cordoned off and controlled the marchers, supporters of the Chukaku-ha, or Middle Core Faction.

Police said five missiles were fired from an apartment building about 2.5 kilometres north of the guest house, also called the Akasaka Palace.

Fragments of the projectiles were found around the Canadian Embassy, about 700 metres south of the palace building where Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone welcomed the Western leaders. Police said there had been no damage or injuries from the "metallic flying objects," although earlier reports said one of the projectiles started a fire in an apartment block near the embassy. (Reuter, AP)



Argentina's star-striker, Diego Maradona, is brought down by Israel's Motti Ivanir during yesterday's friendly international between the two countries, which the Argentinians won 7-2.

Doctors say Prisoner of Zion Edelstein may be crippled

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Correspondent
TEL AVIV - The serious injuries received by Prisoner of Zion Yuli Edelstein in a Soviet prison camp could have resulted either from his being run over by a motor vehicle or from a fall, Israeli doctors said at a press conference here yesterday.

They said that the treatment that Edelstein had received thus far had been "inadequate" and warned that if he did not get expert medical attention immediately, he would be crippled for life.

Edelstein, 27, was injured in a Soviet prison camp on the Mongolian border several months ago. The authorities claimed he had been hurt in a work accident. But it is known that Edelstein has been singled out for harassment in prison and had been severely beaten and hurt.

Details of his injuries, medical reports and even an X-ray were sent to Israel by Edelstein's wife, Tanya. On the basis of these, local medical experts reached a diagnosis which was presented to the press yesterday by Prof. Amnon Fried, a Beilinson Hospital orthopedic surgeon, Prof. Ciro Servadio, head of Beilinson's urology department, Dr. Ram

Yishai, head of the Israel Medical Association and Prof. Arye Harel, head of Magen David Adom.

According to the doctors, Edelstein had severe pelvic fractures, and a fracture of the upper femur, with multiple splinters and dislocations. He also had a torn urethra, which means that urine cannot reach his bladder and must be drained through an abdominal opening.

Fried termed the treatment given Edelstein "bizarre." For two weeks after being injured, Edelstein had been kept without proper medical care in the prison camp itself and had only later been removed to a prison hospital. Nearly a month elapsed before specialists examined his injuries.

Servadio warned that serious complications could result from Edelstein's torn urethra. He needed complicated surgery, and any postponement of the operations would no doubt result in permanent physical and psychological damage, Servadio said.

The speakers noted that Soviet law stipulated that a prisoner disabled while serving his sentence must be freed.

Work agreement talks will focus on low wage earners

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV - The collective work agreements for 1986-1987 between the Histadrut and the employers will focus on raising the salaries of the lowest-paid workers, while the Histadrut's demand for general wage raises will be more restrained, it was learned yesterday.

The cost-of-living agreement was signed yesterday morning by representatives of the Histadrut and the employers in Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar's office.

At the Histadrut's central committee meeting later, Kessar dismissed the government's objections to opening negotiations on work agreements. But it was learned that the Histadrut will not attempt to complete the work-agreement negotiations until after July 1, when the price freeze is due to expire.

Histadrut leaders believe that un-

til a new economic programme comes into effect, a renewed wave of inflation may wreak havoc with the economy and push prices up. The Histadrut prefers to take such price rises into account when negotiating the new work agreements.

Histadrut Trade Union department head Haim Haberfeld said at the central meeting that the Histadrut would press for the minimum wage law. The minimum wage, according to the Histadrut, should be half the average wage.

Kessar said that the Co-L agreement provided for a possible inflationary outburst and would be a stabilizing factor in a period of uncertainty. But he warned of increasing dismissals, noting that thousands of workers had recently been fired from plants without the firings being reported to the Employment Service.

In profound grief, we announce the passing of our most beloved wife, mother and grandmother

EVA LITTMAN

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, May 6, 1986 at 1 p.m. at the Nahariya cemetery.

The Bereaved:
Husband: Joe Littman
Children: Bernice and Zackie
Rena and Peter
Tony and Lydia
Grandchildren: Amir, Danny, Jonathan, Jeremy and Rachel

The Soroka Medical Centre of Kupat Holim and The Institute of Nuclear Medicine mourn the passing of

ISAAC M.I. WALDMAN

of Vancouver, Canada.

With deep sorrow we announce the passing of our beloved

HELLA SCHEREZ

The funeral will take place today, Monday, May 5, 1986 at 12 noon at the Kfar Samir cemetery, Haifa.

Nechama and Baruch Oren

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- 2) Dr. Heszel Klepfisz - Chaplain of the Polish Army during World War II "I remember Warsaw"
- 3) Students of Bar-Ilan in Ghetto and Resistance Songs

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Escape from Auschwitz — A mother and child's daring evasion of Hitler's ovens

By ERNIE MEYER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Successful escapes from Auschwitz were very rare. But a 36-year-old Jewish woman from Sub-Carpathic Slovakia and her eight-year-old daughter accomplished it, without planning and without any help from underground organizations inside the camp, only moments before they were to have entered the crematorium.

In the spring of 1944, Sara Bickel and her only child Hanna were taken from their village Swalawa, in Hungary, to a staging area elsewhere in the country. Sara's husband had earlier been taken for work in a labour battalion. He never returned.

Sara and Hanna were among the 3,300 Jews crammed into 44 railway cattle cars on a trip that they thought would be to a labour camp in the Hortobagie desert area of Hungary. But after three days of agonizing travel — with only one stop for water — they were driven out of their wagons at a mysterious place with many railway sidings.

The sight made Sara recall stories she had heard from a cousin about how the Nazis put Jews to death in camps. She had believed the stories and taken them to heart.

She wrote later: "Young men in striped and dirty clothing took our

things. We were starving and thirsty. The children cried a lot. The Germans told us that we would first have to take a shower and then get bread and jam.

"They walked us along a barbed wire fence, behind which we saw women in striped smocks. A little further, we saw two chimneys, like those of a factory. Big flames rose from them. But we had our doubts that they were really factory chimneys, because the buildings next to them did not look like that at all. It was said that these were units for showering. I couldn't believe it."

It was then that Sara decided to try to escape.

"Again and again we were told that first we would shower and then we would receive everything we needed. Part of our group was told to undress and taken naked towards the showers. I was terrified. My only thought was to escape. It would be better to be shot in the back making the attempt than to go into the showers, I thought.

"As we were ordered to move along and get undressed, I stayed a little behind, took my daughter's hand and went into the nearest forest. I looked back; nobody had noticed me. I continued walking away."

She walked through the night,

sometimes carrying little Hanna in her arms, until the two reached a swampy area and could go no further.

Mother and daughter sat down and slept for a while. They had not eaten for three days on the train or during the nerve-racking hours of their arrival at Auschwitz — for that, as they discovered later, was the fearful place they had walked away from. Sara seemed to be possessed of a special strength, her daughter later reported.

The two continued walking several days, resting during the day in fields or forests, travelling by night. The need for food finally forced the mother to put her trust in a cowherd.

Addressing the man in Ukrainian, since she had no idea where she was, Sara convinced him to give her some bread. The man was decent. From him she learned that they were in Poland. He took Sara and her daughter to his house and gave Sara more food in exchange for some of the valuables she still had with her. Explaining that he was childless, the peasant even asked Sara to leave her daughter with him. She refused.

Sara asked the man where the nearest border was. Told that it was Slovakia, she decided to head in that direction, and then to Hungary.

During her journey home over the

next few weeks, Sara told people that she was a Catholic. Since Hanna spoke only Yiddish, her mother said the child was retarded and could not talk.

As a dressmaker, Sara still had some materials and some scarce cotton thread hidden on her person. She traded these for food and even enough money for a daring train ride. In the crowded carriage little Hanna was offered a seat — on an SS man's knee.

The two had several narrow escapes, but no German patrol stopped them, and none of the people they asked for help betrayed them, even though some must have suspected they were Jews.

Sara and Hanna finally crossed the border into Slovakia and in the small town of Zilina met other Jews, whom they identified by the yellow star on their clothing.

Sara and Hanna survived till the end of the war and came to Israel in the early 1950s. Sara died in 1976. Hanna Bickel is now Hanna Rosenstein and, with her husband and three children, lives in Afula.

The story was made available to *The Jerusalem Post* by David Gerber, himself a Holocaust survivor, who works in the Holocaust victims rehabilitation department at the Finance Ministry.



The Jewish orphanage in the Kovno Ghetto, photographed by Zvi Kadushin, shortly before the ghetto's evacuation in 1943. The photo is part of an exhibition of Kadushin's photos at Beth Hatefutsoth, the Diaspora Museum, to mark Heroes' and Martyrs' Remembrance Day, which starts tonight. Kadushin took the photographs secretly, and often at risk to his life, with a camera he managed to conceal from the Nazis. But he was determined to leave a record of life in the ghetto from which he escaped only shortly before it was finally evacuated. He kept the photos until 1982, when he donated the entire collection to Beth Hatefutsoth.

Ethiopian Jews take stand against Copts in Holy Sepulchre dispute

By HAIM SHAPIRO

The Ethiopian Church, in the midst of a struggle to retain control over two chapels adjacent to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, has received support from what may seem an unlikely source, the Ethiopian Jews in Israel.

The Ethiopian and Coptic churches have a long-standing dispute over the chapels, which are part of a complex known as Deir al-Sultan. At present, the Ethiopians hold the keys to the chapels and thus control a stairway leading from the roof of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre to the court just outside its main entrance.

But the Copts, who held the keys before Israel took control of the area nearly 19 years ago in the Six Day War, say that the Ethiopians illegally changed the locks, with the connivance of the Israeli police, during Easter ceremonies in 1968. A long court battle was interrupted when the government froze the situation by administrative order, in effect leaving control in the hands of the Ethiopians.

An inter-ministerial committee was set up to deal with the situation, but the committee has not met in over a year. In the interim, the Egyptian government has continued to press the Copts' claims as part of the negotiations on relations between Israel and Egypt.

Pressure from the Ethiopian side has come during the past week from over 400 Christian pilgrims from that country, visiting Israel for the Orthodox Easter rites. The pilgrims sent a petition to President Herzog and plan to demonstrate in front of the Egyptian Embassy next week.

Meanwhile, the Ethiopian Church appears to have a new ally in Rahamim Elazar, secretary of the National Council for Ethiopian Jews in Israel. In a press release issued yesterday on behalf of the Ethiopian Church, Elazar warned that transferring control of the chapels would be "a historic injustice which the Ethiopian people would not forget or forgive." He called on the Israeli government not to give in to Egyptian pressure, "even for reasons of

passing political expediency."

The statement comes as a surprise, both because relations between Diaspora Jews and Christian churches have in general not been cordial, and because the Ethiopian Jews in particular have told of repeated sufferings at the hands of the Ethiopian Christians, often as part of an effort to convert them.

But Elazar told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that he saw "no reason to cut the umbilical cord that binds the Jews, who were born and raised in Ethiopia, to that country." Rather, he sees Ethiopian Jewry as a possible bridge leading to new diplomatic and commercial ties between Israel and Ethiopia, ties which he said all Ethiopians see as having begun with King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

Although Ethiopia, like most African states, broke diplomatic relations with Israel in the wake of the Yom Kippur War, Elazar claims that the Marxist regime in Addis Ababa has never censured

Israel in any international forum. "How many of our so-called friends can make that statement?" he asked.

He wants Israel to examine the case in the light of its implications "for Israel-Ethiopian relations and for the Ethiopian Jewish community," many of whom are still living in Ethiopia.

"We must remember the Jews still living in Ethiopia. We don't believe anything will happen to them, but still, if we want to do anything for them, we must do it through the Ethiopian government," he said.

Stressing that he himself considers the Ethiopian Church's case to be a just one, he cites a Jordanian court decision giving the Ethiopians control of the chapels before the Six Day War. The Jordanian government shortly afterwards reversed that decision, following what the Ethiopians claim was pressure from Egypt.

As for the Egyptian claim, Elazar says that after having received all of Sinai, the Egyptians are still

pressing for Tabat. In the same way, he says, the Coptic Church is pressing for the "miserable little area" which constitutes the Ethiopian Church's "holiest place in Jerusalem."

Elazar does not believe that his statement will adversely affect the Ethiopian Jews' struggle to abolish the symbolic conversion ceremony which the Chief Rabbinate has ruled necessary for all Ethiopian marriage candidates.

"I'm not telling the Ethiopian Jews to pray in a church. My statement wasn't made in a religious framework, but in a political and diplomatic one," he said. Even the Communist regime, he said, saw the claims of the Ethiopian Church as being those of the Ethiopian people.

He admitted that many of the Ethiopian immigrants, especially those who know neither Hebrew nor English, were ignorant of the dispute. But he said that those Ethiopian Jews who had been in Israel for some time were aware of the issue and sided with the Ethiopian government.

Hollywood's terror scare

By TOM TUGEND

LOS ANGELES — A rumour has been spreading through Hollywood in the last few days that producer Menahem Golan has hired a contingent of Israeli secret police to protect his company's representatives at the upcoming Cannes Film Festival.

The story has been firmly denied by a spokeswoman for Golan's Cannon Group. But the rumour is indicative of the nervousness gripping Hollywood, and America, about the threat of terrorist attacks in Europe.

Although the 12-day Cannes Festival, which starts on May 8, has traditionally been the place for Hollywood stars and executives to be seen and do business, many of the biggest and brightest names are cancelling their trips.

Among them are producer-director Steven Spielberg and actress Whoopi Goldberg, who had

planned to attend a screening of their film *The Colour Purple*, actresses Kim Basinger and Barbara Hershey, and director Martin Scorsese. Sylvester Stallone and Burt Reynolds, whose names appeared on various advance Cannes celebrity lists, also won't be going, although it is not clear whether they ever intended to come.

But Golan's company, with three films in the competition, is going ahead with its plans to send 20 people.

Security will be especially tight at two focal points in Cannes, the Carlton Terrace, a favourite sidewalk bar of the glamorous and moneyed, and the Palais de Festival.

The Cannes Festival is generally one of the world's best-covered annual events, with 3,000 journalists attending, but even some of the major American television networks have cancelled plans to attend.

£175m. takeover gives Golan-Globus control of 4 out of 10 British cinemas

By JERRY LEWIS

LONDON — Cannon Group, the Los Angeles film company run by two Israeli cousins, Menahem Golan and Yoram Globus, which owns the Star and Classic cinema chains, has completed a £175m. deal to acquire a further chain and the famous Elstree film studios. The deal gives Cannon control of 40 per cent of British cinema outlets.

A similar bid for the 287 ABC cinemas was blocked six months ago after strong opposition from sections of the British film industry which feared the closure of cinemas and

foreign control of most of the industry.

The new deal also gives Cannon distribution rights to over 2,000 films.

The Association of Film Producers has called for an investigation of the takeover.

Golan and Globus bought the chain from Australian financier, Alan Bond, who, after Cannon's unsuccessful bid for the ABC chain and Elstree studios last year, bought them from the Thorn EMI group for £110m. They were known then under the Screen International banner.

But Bond, who stepped in when a management buy-out scheme collapsed, only owned the chain for a week. The deal with Cannon gives him a seat on the board and a hefty profit. Bond has interests in aviation, beer (Swan Lager) and Australia's Channel Nine television. British film producer David Puttnam last year said that if the original Cannon bid succeeded, it would be a "disaster" for the British film industry.

And misgivings are still felt here, although, despite the call for an investigation, city commentators feel it is unlikely that any government action will be taken as there is no other bidder.

The Film Producers Association has asked for the deal to be referred to the Office of Fair Trading. But any real action to stop the takeover is more likely to emerge following a referral to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Golan and Globus have indicated that they are committed to film making in Britain. They have pledged to keep the Elstree Studios open and make at least 10 films a year there. But Golan has said that there will be some rationalization at Elstree. He has also promised that for every cinema closed because of the merger, two new ones would open, though it was not made clear if this referred to multiple screen cinemas or cinema sites themselves.

Pragmatism vs. ideology rift sank Arab summit

Jerusalem Post Middle East Staff

The perennial battle in the Arab world between ideology and pragmatism was behind the failure of the Arab foreign ministers' meeting in Fez last weekend, to agree on whether to convene another emergency summit.

The initiative for the emergency summit, which was to focus on the U.S. raid, was taken by Morocco's King Hassan, who some years ago signed a unification agreement with Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi. But it was Syria which headed the ideological bloc in its vehement opposition to broadening the conference's original mandate. The Syrians, Libyans and other radical states were determined not to allow the summit to be sidetracked by attacks on their ally in the Gulf War, Iran.

The pragmatic bloc, headed by the Gulf states and Jordan, with the tacit support of Egypt and Iraq, insisted that the conference focus not merely on last month's U.S. attack on Libya, but on all outside attacks on the Arab world. The pragmatists were clearly seeking to put the Iran-

Iraq war on the agenda.

The introduction of the Iranian issue by the pragmatists was aimed at precluding any possibility of agreement on the agenda and the holding of the summit. Some of the leaders of these states, while not applauding the American strike on Libya, were not especially saddened by the blow at Gaddafi's regime.

The foreign ministers of the pragmatic bloc also made clear that they were not anxious to hold the summit on Libyan soil, as Gaddafi had proposed so as to use the occasion to exhibit the devastation caused by the American bombers.

In the end, the ministers decided to postpone the summit indefinitely, thus throwing into doubt whether the meeting will ever take place. Although both sides declared they were satisfied with the outcome, the pragmatists appear to be the real victors.

The postponement of the summit also demonstrates that so long as the Iran-Iraq war divides the Arab world into two blocs, the Arab states will find it difficult to unite, even on paper, in the face of external attacks.

Toob van Blankenstein

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Third rocket failure shakes Nasa officials

CAPE CANAVERAL. — An unmanned rocket carrying a weather satellite malfunctioned and was blown up by ground command shortly after launch Saturday, the second failure of a U.S. spacecraft since the space shuttle Challenger exploded.

Just over a minute after lift-off, the Delta rocket's main engine shut down for unknown reasons, leaving it without guidance and careering out of control at 2,250 kph, said a space agency spokesman.

Safety officers then sent a destruct command "and finished the job," he said at a news conference.

Saturday's launching followed the January 28 space shuttle explosion that killed seven astronauts, and the April 18 explosion in California of an Air Force Titan 34D rocket thought to have been carrying a spy satellite.

Nasa's acting administrator, William Graham, said earlier last week that the launch was important because "we need this satellite and we need to remind ourselves that we have had success in the space programme."

Its payload was designed to track and report the formation of hurricanes and other adverse weather conditions along the nation's eastern seaboard.

U.S. Rep. Manuel Lujan Jr., the senior Republican on the House Science and Technology Committee, said after the failure that there should be a temporary halt to all launches pending an investigation.

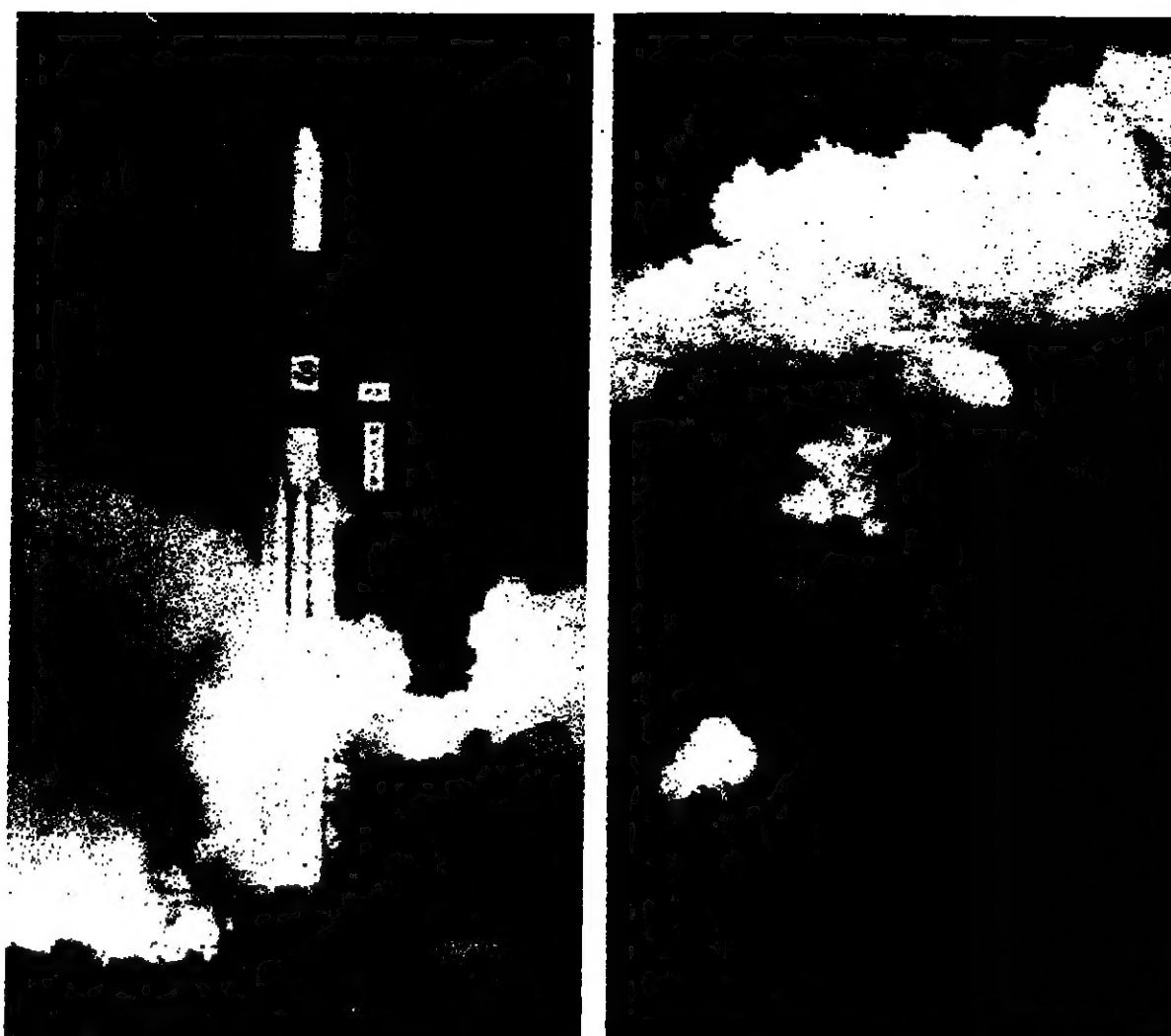
"The space programme is losing credibility. This places us further back," Lujan said. "It looks as if we have no capability of any launch, and it's a cause of real concern that our last three attempts at launch have been failures."

In Tokyo, President Reagan said the explosion posed no threat to U.S. security.

"It's not the first time that we've had mishaps of this kind and with that particular rocket," Reagan told reporters at the annual economic summit of leading industrial democracies.

The Soviet news agency Tass said the failure of the rocket was evidence of the dangers of Reagan's proposed "Star Wars" missile defence.

"The latest catastrophe underlines the mendacity of U.S. claims that U.S. rocket technology, which is a mainstay of the 'Star Wars' programme, is absolutely fail-safe," Tass said. (AP, Reuters)



An American Delta rocket lifts off (left) on what appears to be a perfect launch at Cape Canaveral on Saturday, but is destroyed (right) after the rocket's engine unaccountably shut down and the vehicle spun out of control. (AFP telephotos)

Airport bomb may signal new phase in Sri Lanka rebellion

COLOMBO (AP). — State radio reported yesterday that 22 people had been killed in the bomb explosion Saturday aboard an Air Lanka jetliner, and police said they still were trying to learn who planted the device.

The bomb in the Lockheed Tristar's cargo hold exploded while the plane was on the ground at Colombo's International Airport, 30 km. north of the city, taking on passengers for a flight to the Maldives. The government said it suspected sabotage by a "separatist terrorist group."

Police said no arrests have been made and that police still were trying to learn who placed the bomb on the plane.

In a special report to *The Jerusalem Post*, Gwynne Dyer writes: President Junius Jayewardene's promise earlier this year to end the Tamil rebellion during 1986 was a hollow boast at best.

Jayewardene is old enough to know better. He's 80 this year, and he has lived with the problem of Tamil separatism for several decades. His armed forces have grown dramatically in size since open guerrilla war broke out in the Tamil north of the island two years ago, but a military solution is nowhere in sight.

Even Jayewardene himself admits that the government has lost control of the most densely populated Tamil area. "In the Jaffna peninsula, though we have the police and the army in the camps, the terrorists control it completely. It is our administration, the civil servants are paid by us, the university is run by me as minister of higher education, but law and order is preserved — or the lack of it — by the terrorists."

"The boys," as the youthful Tamil fighters are universally known, now freely patrol the towns and fields of the Jaffna peninsula, greeting the Sri

Lankan army with a hail of fire whenever it tries to emerge from its besieged camps. In March, they began to set up the rudiments of a local administration, imposing taxes and dividing the revenue among them. They even direct traffic.

The Sri Lankan army, in response, has declared free-fire zones for 1,000 metres around all its 60 camps, in the Tamil-populated northern and eastern provinces, where troops are allowed to use mortars in reply to any attack. Since most of the camps are in the urban areas, an estimated 350,000 civilians live within these zones.

To reach the areas where its troops dare not go, the government in Colombo has increasingly resorted to raids by fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships. But it is still hard to see how it will win a military victory without committing great slaughter.

"How to retake Jaffna is a problem," Jayewardene admits. "It means the killing of innocent people."

Tight security in Thailand for Nancy Reagan

BANGKOK (Reuters). — Thousands of troops and police, including rooftop sharpshooters and frogmen backed by helicopters and navy patrol boats, were mobilized yesterday to protect American First Lady Nancy Reagan.

Mrs. Reagan, in Thailand to promote her anti-drug campaign, told Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda during a luncheon speech the U.S. was grateful for Thailand's efforts to wipe out drug abuse among youths.

The U.S. provides Thailand with \$3 million a year in financial aid to combat narcotics.

Karmal quits top party job, remains Afghan president

ISLAMABAD (Reuters). — Afghanistan's Communist Party yesterday chose security chief Najibullah to replace Babrak Karmal as its general secretary — and therefore effective head of government — but kept the ailing leader as the country's president. Radio Kabul reported.

The party's Central Committee approved Karmal's request to be replaced on health grounds, the radio, monitored in Islamabad, said. He remains a member of the politburo.

Karmal, 57, returned last Thursday from a mysterious month-long health check-up in the Soviet Union that prompted speculation he was either sick or out of favour with Moscow.

Najibullah (one name only), a 39-year-old doctor, until last year head of the "Khad" secret police, was promoted to overall security chief in a move that Western diplomats said marked him as a major contender for power.

Last month the Soviet-backed Afghan army killed three foreign "military advisers" and more than 2,000 Afghan rebels and wounded 4,000 others in the eastern Paktia province close to the Pakistani border. Kabul radio said here at the weekend.

The radio said it would give the names of the advisers later. This followed a Soviet statement that the advisers were "probably West European."

Mujahideen rebels, who generally decline to admit their casualties, said 140 of their men had died and 220 had been injured.

Swedish experts calm fears over Chernobyl

STOCKHOLM. — Swedish government experts said yesterday that the worst of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster was over, and they criticized some of the safety measures adopted in other West European countries as an over-reaction.

"The emergency is over. Now we can start drawing lessons for the future," Gunnar Bengtsson, the head of Sweden's Radiological Protection Board told a news conference.

Lars Hogberg, deputy director of the nuclear inspection board, said, "It seems that the cooling down of the undamaged reactors is proceeding normally."

The Swedish experts said some safety measures in other West European countries, including bans on the consumption of vegetables and restrictions on food imports from Scandinavia, were "panic-stricken attempts to make up for a late start."

Britain extended checks on milk supplies throughout the country after detecting radiation.

The Ministry of Agriculture said it stepped up the tests after checks revealed small traces of radiation in samples in southern and eastern parts of the country, but the amounts were within safety limits and presented no health hazard.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe warned the West yesterday against using the Chernobyl accident to step up anti-Soviet

propaganda, saying the incident provided an opportunity to demand greater openness from Moscow.

"It is not an occasion for turning a human tragedy into a political football," Howe said on a phone-in programme broadcast by the BBC.

Turkey said radiation near the Bulgarian border was increasing, and warned Turks not to touch rainwater, as did West German and Japanese authorities.

A top Soviet official accused the U.S. of using the Chernobyl disaster as a pretext to wreck arms talks and denounced President Reagan for masterminding a "dirty trick" campaign to discredit the Soviet Union.

Georgi Arbatov, a leading specialist on East-West relations, told the BBC the effect of the Chernobyl disaster was no worse than one nuclear test in the atmosphere, and insisted it had only affected the area surrounding the reactor.

In London yesterday, the weekly *Observer* reported that British energy authorities attempted to cover up a radiation release after an explosion at a nuclear power plant on the English south coast on March 31.

It said the Central Electricity Generating Board did not inform the public about the release of a 500-kilo cloud of moderately radioactive gas into the atmosphere and only admitted to it after persistent questions from the newspapers. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

100 injured at Murdoch plant

LONDON. — More than 100 people, including 40 policemen, were injured as thousands of trade unionists demonstrated outside publisher Rupert Murdoch's high-technology newspaper plant in east London on Saturday night, police said.

Scotland Yard said at least 20 police officers were seriously hurt and 80 people were arrested in what eyewitnesses described as the worst violence at the plant in Wapping since it became the scene of weekly demonstrations earlier this year.

Organizers of the march, protesting against Murdoch's dismissal of 6,000 print workers in January, said 70 protesters had been taken to hospital after charges by mounted police on the crowd.

Scotland Yard said a police super-

intendent was knocked unconscious and a chief inspector received serious head injuries as demonstrators threw stones and other missiles at riot squads.

A Scotland Yard spokesman described the violence as a "totally unprovoked and malicious attack on police." But organizers and some eyewitnesses said police had attacked peaceful protesters without cause. Reporters at the scene described the violence as the worst since clashes between pickets and police during Britain's recent year-long miners strike.

Left-wing politician Tony Benn, who addressed the demonstration, spoke later of a "massive police attack on perfectly peaceful people." (AP, Reuters)

Mongolian mineral said to boost longevity

PEKING (AFP). — A rare mineral whose ability to boost longevity and prevent chronic illnesses had been forgotten for 400 years is being exploited again in Inner Mongolia, the official New China News Agency reported Saturday.

It said inhabitants of Iren in Inner Mongolia who drink from a well dug out of the mineral, known as "wheatstone," live to an average age of 83, against an average of 68 elsewhere in the country.

The mineral's medical properties were recorded in a 16th-century Chinese medical book, but were subsequently forgotten, along with the exact location of the deposit, the agency said.

A Sino-U.S. joint venture began exploiting the mineral in September, it added.

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PROGRAMME
Prof. P. Shinar: "Islamic Orthodoxy and Arabic Literature: Some Remarks on the Relations between them".
Prof. E. Kohlberg: "Activism and Passivity in the History of the Shia".
Coffee Break and Alumni Gathering
Prof. N. Levitzon: "From the Middle Ages to the Modern Era: Was there a Movement of Revival in 18th-century Islam?"
Dr. Y. Shichor: "The Great Leap Forward in East Asian Studies".
Concluding Remarks
Prof. D. Ayalon: "Reminiscences of the Institute and its Teachers"

Paraguayan 'vigilante' mob storms university with clubs

ASUNCION, Paraguay (AP). — Vigilantes of the long-ruling Colorado Party used clubs and cable whips to prevent university students from gathering for a protest march, witnesses said.

Also Saturday, an opposition radio station was broken into and sabotaged.

The incidents were the latest in a three-week spate of demonstrations against the policies of President Alfredo Stroessner, who has ruled this landlocked nation with an iron hand.

Yesterday was the 32nd anniversary of the coup that brought Stroessner to power. He has been re-elected six times since then in polls described by some outside observers as fraudulent.

Physician Jose Zarza, one of dozens of doctors and medical stu-

dents he described as "besieged" inside the Public Hospital de Clinicas in Asuncion, telephoned the Associated Press to describe the violence.

He said a handful of men he termed Colorado "paramilitaries" broke through the hospital's barricaded front door and chased and beat a number of doctors and nurses.

The hospital, which is linked to the national university's medical school, was to have been the gathering place for students who planned to march to the law school shut down by authorities last week.

Police clashed last Tuesday with some 500 law students demanding an investigation into the death last month of law student Rodolfo Gonzalez. Gonzalez had been detained by police, who later reported he died in an automobile accident.

22 reported dead in Taiwan copter crash

TAIPEI, Taiwan (AP). — Two helicopters collided and crashed into a rice paddy during a military exercise, a newspaper reported yesterday, and 22 soldiers died and two were injured.

Military officials confirmed that the helicopters collided Saturday, but refused to comment on the casualties reported by *The Inde-*

pendence Evening Post.

The newspaper quoted a witness as saying one helicopter exploded when it crash-landed and the other broke in two when it smashed into an electricity pole.

The paper said military police had cordoned off the crash area and the army was trying to determine the cause of the accident.

SPORTS

Super-soccer

By PAUL KOHN

TEL AVIV. — In a superlative display of lethal attacking football, Diego Maradona and his Argentinian World Cup team-mates yesterday tore Israel apart to the tune of 7-2, before 35,000 exhilarated fans at the Ramat Gan stadium.

Never have fans here seen such brilliant, laser-accurate football. Although it resulted in Israel's heaviest international defeat at home, it gave us 90 minutes of football never to be forgotten. Nevertheless, for much of the game, this was no easy tango for the Argentinians, as Israel played extremely well for 60 minutes of this game. They managed to level the score at 2-2, after Argentina had led 2-0 in 20 minutes.

For the Argentinian individual players, this was their last chance to play for a place in the World Cup team in the finals in Mexico. Each player gave of his all, and, in the last 30 minutes, simply ran the home team off their feet to crack in five more unstoppable goals.

Israel aficionados of football have seen many world stars play here; but surely none has equalled the performance yesterday of Diego Maradona. In height, he was one of the smallest players on the field, but in stature he rose above all others.

Time and again he left Israel's players and fans breathless by the lightning speed of his soccer thinking and the finesse with which he sent the long or short passes to team-mates running into open space, or else he zig-zagged his way past sprawling defenders. He played a key role in every part of the field, and his striking power for goal is such that it will instil fear into World Cup defences of the highest calibre. Maradona scored two goals yesterday.

Another bright star in the Argentinian firmament is 20-year-old striker Claudio Borghi, who also has superb ball control, is a fast mover on and off the ball, and possesses a scorching shot. Left-winger Sergio

Almiron scored a hat-trick, the first goal in the 4th minute, and reserve player Tapia notched the seventh goal with the last kick of the game. Daniel Passarella played an inspired game as sweeper.

Moshe Sinai and Eli Ohana missed golden scoring chances in the 15th minute and Moti Iwanir hit the underside of the crossbar from 20 metres. Zahi Armeli headed wide with an open goal before him after another lovely attacking move master-minded by Malmilian and Sinai. Then Maradona came from out of nowhere to slip the ball past Avi Ran in goal. Two goals down, Israel fought back splendidly, led by Uri Malmilian. In the 33rd minute Sinai flashed a 25-metre shot into the roof of the Argentinian net.

Malmilian levelled the scores from a 22-metre free kick four minutes into the second half. But then coach Yosef Mirimovich was forced into a series of changes, as Avi Cohen and Ohana were injured. Rosenthal replaced Armeli and Davidi came on for Shimonov. The Israeli team was now a ragged collection of players. Meanwhile, Maradona sent flicked and backheeled passes, or, feigned, to unbalance the home defence.

For the Israeli players it must be said that most of them have played four games in the last eight days and there were clear signs of fatigue. Except for the first goal, Avi Ran had no close work with any of the others, and, in between, made several splendid saves. He was given the Footballer of the Year award by the newspaper *Hadashot* which sponsored this match. Bruno Galler, of Switzerland, gave an object lesson in the art of refereeing.

Canadiens lead 2-0

The Montreal Canadiens beat the New York Rangers 6-2 on Saturday night in the second game of their Stanley Cup semi-final series. The victory gave the Canadiens a 2-0 lead in the best-of-7 Wales Conference final and set the series back to New York for games 3 and 4 on Monday and Wednesday nights.

SCOREBOARD

SOCCER. — Bayern Munich completed a double in German soccer when they won the Cup 5-1, Wolfsburg scoring three goals and Rastatt two.

TENNIS. — Talley Talmon and Andres Gomez are through to the final of the U.S. Clay Courts Championships. Talmon beat Jimmy Arias 7-6 (7-2), 6-4 and Gomez stopped Martin Jaitz 6-2, 6-3. On the women's side, Stef Graf plays Gabriela Sabatini in the final. Graf thrashed Mercedes Paz 6-3, 6-2, while Sabatini outlasted Marlene Malverra 6-4, 6-4.

RACING. — Long shot Fortified (7-1), ridden by Willie Shoemaker, won the Kentucky Derby, followed by Bold Arrangement and Broad Brush.

MARATHON. — Ahmed Salah of Egypt won the Paris Marathon in 2:12.31. He won in Paris in 1984 and was second in New York in 1985.

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The Russia Syndrome

A Reticent Response to a Nuclear Calamity

By SERGE SCHMEMMANN

It may be months or years before the world learns exactly what happened at the Soviet Union's Chernobyl nuclear power station and why radiation was spewed over much of Europe. But one thing that emerged with striking clarity in the days after the incident was first reported was the profound difference between the surfeit of speculation, questioning and information that flooded the West, and the few facts divulged in the East.

By week's end, a resident of Kansas City, half a world away, probably knew more about the incident and its potential effects than a resident of Kiev, 70 miles from the damaged plant. Yesterday, President Reagan said the withholding of details "manifests a disregard for the legitimate concerns of people everywhere."

Across the West, ominous talk of meltdowns and gamma rays revived anxieties about nuclear energy. Newspapers and television were filled with reports, sometimes exaggerated. In Poland, children were issued iodine pills. In Sweden, milk was tested. In Chicago, wheat futures soared, and nuclear physicists everywhere were sought out by reporters.

In the Soviet Union, by contrast, it took some doing to learn that anything was happening at all. Most reports from Kiev described a city happily preparing for a four-day May Day weekend. The terse official announcements, buried in the television news program or in the obscure corners of the newspapers, released sparse facts in small daily doses. The available information acknowledged that there had been an "accident," that radiation had leaked, that four settlements had been evacuated, that two people were killed, 18 seriously injured and 148 hospitalized. The reports said that the area was being decontaminated and that the air and water around Kiev were safe.

A Politburo member, Boris N. Yeltsin, said in Hamburg, West Germany, that "human error" had caused the accident and that the area was too radioactive to permit the immediate return of residents, but his remarks were not made public back home. It was officially reported here, however, that Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov and others visited the area on Friday, met with evacuees and discussed "measures which are being undertaken" — but no specifics were disclosed, including

how close to the disaster site the officials had been.

The Soviet press attacked the Western media for spreading "slandorous reports" to smear the Soviet Union. Soviet television showed British tourists who professed outrage at being compelled by their Government to leave Kiev, and ridiculed the radiation checks made by British Airways at the entrance to one of its jetliners. Mr. Yeltsin, who is the Moscow party chief, also made a speech assailing Moscow's "ideological opponents" for "concocting many hoaxes around the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power plant."

There were excesses the Russians could point to. The first fast flurry of Western press reports included claims of thousands dead and an inferno in the graphite guts of

the reactor, possibly spreading to a second reactor.

What the Soviet authorities seemed unable to understand was that it was their own stonewalling on an incident touching one of the most sensitive anxieties of contemporary man that was most responsible for the hysteria in some of the coverage.

It took the Russians one full day after Sweden first recorded heightened radiation readings to acknowledge the accident, on Monday. Five days later, they had still not fully explained what happened, when, why and with what potential consequences. Western reporters and diplomats were quickly barred from traveling to Kiev. While most Western experts presumed there had been a fire in the graphite core of the reactor, possibly following

an explosion, the Russians never acknowledged one, and Soviet television showed only a snapshot of the damaged reactor, made by a worker, and said, "as you can see for yourself, there was no gigantic destruction or fire."

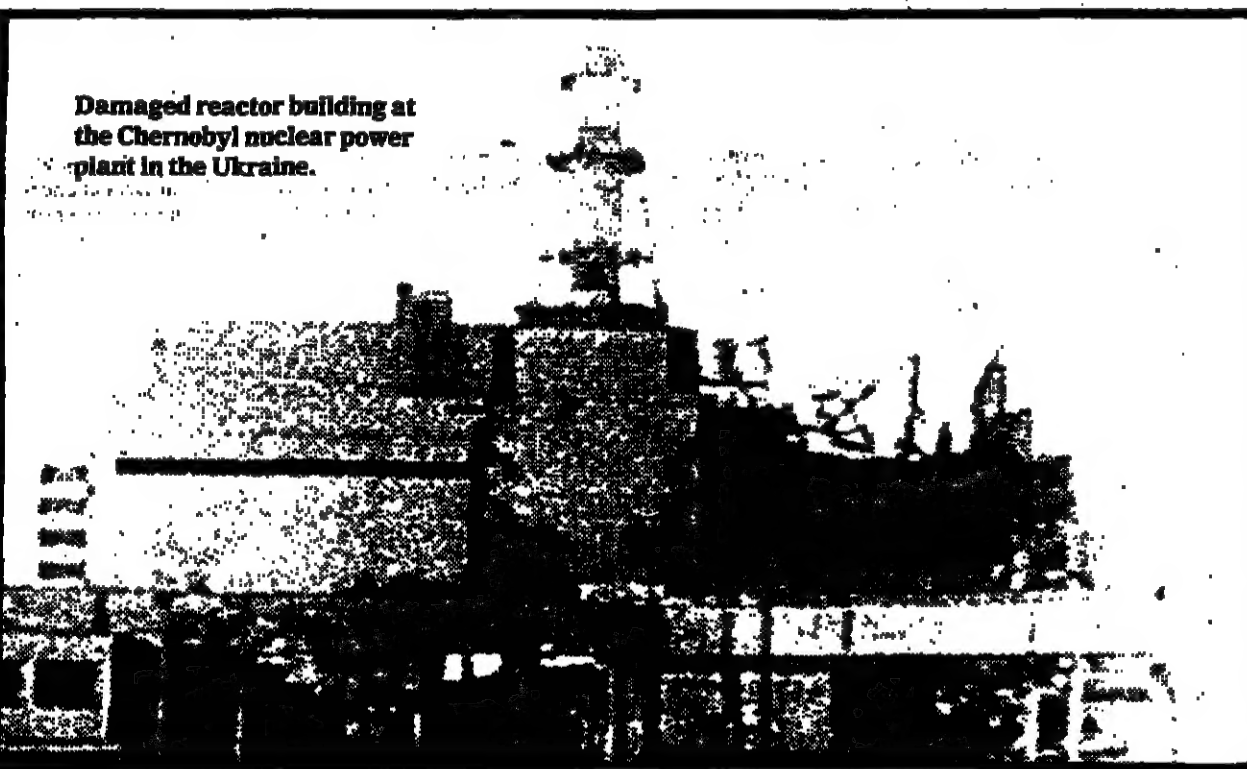
If the official approach divulged little about the accident, it spoke volumes about the Soviet system, about the relationship of the state to the individual. Over the past 14 months, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, had been preaching greater openness in the press and greater candor about failings. But when a crisis struck, the Kremlin reverted to its time-honored pattern of rationing information and sniping at the West.

It was an approach rooted in a view that information is a tool of the state, and that domestic disasters must not be allowed to spread alarm or to raise questions about the wisdom or qualifications of the state. The greater the disaster, in this view, the greater the need to clamp down strict controls. There was nothing the Soviet people could do about Chernobyl, any more than they can do about an airplane crash, so why alarm them? Crimes, by the same

Second Thoughts in the United States, page 3

logic, are reported only once they are solved. It was an approach Mr. Gorbachev had not fundamentally challenged. When he called for openness, it was largely to criticize the practices he was trying to change, not to let unprocessed information loose on the land. The Soviet leader himself presided smilingly over May Day celebrations and issued a new attack on American nuclear testing, omitting any reference to Chernobyl.

It was an approach, moreover, that few Russians who were questioned about the handling of Chernobyl seemed to fault. Most people approached on Moscow streets seemed to sense, from the very appearance of the terse Government dispatches, that the accident was grave. But few accused the Government of withholding information, or questioned the assurances that there was no danger. Foreign residents were worried about the food, air and water. The United States sent four experts to monitor the Moscow environment. But to Russians, the lack of information seemed almost reassuring. If there were real danger, we would have been told, they seemed to think, and anyway, why ruin a four-day weekend?



The Host Takes Center Stage at the Tokyo Summit

Japan Can Afford Concessions; It Just Can't Agree on Them

By CLYDE HABERMAN

JAPAN, at least in its mind's eye, is finished with the 20th century, and has moved on to the next. Talk of the 21st century fills Government reports, city planners' budgets and corporate policy statements. In the Tokyo subway, a well-known brewery even advertises its main product as beer for the 21st century.

This fascination with the future is not difficult to understand. Japan has a passion for careful planning. But another consideration for some Japanese is the comforting thought that the next century may be theirs — "the Pacific century," as Mike Mansfield, the United States Ambassador to Tokyo, calls it. Convinced that the process of inheritance has already begun, Japan was showing a bit of self-satisfied pleasure as it greeted President Reagan and other Western leaders arriving last week for the annual gathering of major industrial democracies.

The meeting of the seven nations — the United States, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy, Canada and Japan — is a convenient stage for the country to show itself off to advantage. Welcome comparisons can be made with 1979, the last time the yearly get-together was held in Tokyo. Like the United States, Japan is in better economic shape than seven years ago. Oil was a dominant issue then, with high prices creating a near crisis atmosphere. Now, oil is cheap and plentiful, and few nations benefit more than this one, which must import virtually every drop.

Because perceptions often lag behind reality, Japan in 1979 was just emerging as an economic titan in much of the world's consciousness. Today, there is no doubt about its pre-eminence. Japan accounts for 10 percent of total global economic output, second only to the United States. Its trade surplus, \$1.8 billion in 1979, soared to \$36 billion last year. It has emerged as the world's premier exporter of capital. Within a decade, the Nomura Research Institute forecasts, per capita income here will exceed that of Americans.

Still, whatever joy the 21st century is expected to bring, Japan frets about its immediate future. In part

that reflects an inherent pessimism, in part a nagging disquiet that Japan, the only Asian country at the conference, may not yet be a fully welcome member in the club of big nations. There is also concern about whether Japan has been too kind lately, at its own expense, to its six guests.

Last fall the Government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone agreed to let the value of the yen increase, making Japanese products more expensive overseas and thus perhaps slicing into the trade surplus. The yen has since risen more than 30 percent against the dol-

lar. Japanese now say the climb is too fast and too steep. They worry about economic slowdown, shrunken profits and failed businesses. As a result, some form of concerted action to stabilize currency-exchange rates will be a Nakasone priority at the summit.

Another matter that may arise is the Prime Minister's stated goal of restructuring Japan's economy: that means abandoning the "export or die" syndrome that threatens to swamp foreign competitors and replacing it with increased domestic consumption for growth. The very idea is politically charged, Mr. Nakasone acknowl-

edged last week. But the country requires it to promote "international harmony," he said, echoing a recurrent notion here that Japan, like Blanche DuBois, depends upon the kindness of strangers for survival.

Some Japanese believe they alone are being asked to endure painful economic change simply to please countries that perhaps are too untalented or lazy to compete in Tokyo's league. "One problem with this program," said Saburo Okita, a senior Government adviser, "is that it seeks to impose change on complacent people — people who do not see anything wrong with what the country is doing." Thus, he and others caution, the desired overhaul is not likely to occur soon.

This business of leaping to action just because foreigners complain also wounds a sense of national pride for some Japanese. Resentment is expressed occasionally that foreigners never consult Japan about anything but trade, and often then only to lecture. In recent years, politicians have called on the Japanese to shake off their diplomatic shyness and begin playing a global role equal to their vast economic power. No Prime Minister has been more forceful on this score than the activist Mr. Nakasone. But as events in the last month show, diplomatic dynamism does not come easily to his constituents.

Terrorism will obviously be a major topic this weekend. Nearly three weeks after the fact, however, Japan has yet to say explicitly what it thinks about an event as important as the American air strikes against Libya. The closest the Government came to substantive comment was on yesterday, when Mr. Nakasone told Mr. Reagan that he had a "better appreciation of Libya's involvement" in terrorism and "felt sympathy for the circumstances" that led the United States to do what it did.

A strong hint of support for Washington was there, but not much more. Meanwhile, every other summit participant had spoken out far earlier and far less ambiguously. Perhaps that is because they all feel vulnerable to terrorism. Japan is hardly immune either. But essentially it remains what it has long been — politically stable, removed from international hubbub and diplomatically passive. Few political analysts expect that to change dramatically, not in this century at least.



Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and President Reagan in Tokyo last week.

Agence France-Press

The World



Demonstrator overcome by tear gas at May Day rally in Soweto, South Africa, last week.

South African Blacks Take a Defiant Holiday

South Africa's black unions defied employers and the government last week by taking an unapproved May Day holiday. An estimated 1.5 million blacks in the largest cities, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth, showed their muscle by staying away from work. Labor specialists said it was the country's largest strike ever.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce, a national employers group, reported "massive absence from work." A survey of 86 companies in industrial Port Elizabeth reported only six of 11,000 black employees were working.

Wages pumped gasoline, made plumbing repairs and worked at crowded supermarket checkout counters — tasks normally left to blacks.

The powerful National Union of Mineworkers said members were on strike at most of the gold, coal and diamond mines. But mining employers said most mines were functioning "to some degree."

In addition, a Government spokesman said, one million students stayed home from classes.

Winnie Mandela, the anti-apartheid activist, urged 20,000 union members in the Soweto sports stadium to "prepare for the final onslaught" against the country's white-ruled system. "It is the workers' power which is going to liberate this country," she said.

Her husband, Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress leader, led a national strike in 1961.

In London last week, a senior South African official reportedly told a delegation of Commonwealth leaders that the Pretoria Government is "ready to hold talks about the possibility of releasing Mr. Mandela, who has been in prison for 24 years, and legalizing the Congress, which it had declared illegal in 1960."

Mrs. Mandela also attacked a new labor federation launched by supporters of Chief Mangosuthu Buthe, the leader of six million Zulu tribespeople and an opponent of the Congress.

Chief Buthe led a rally of 70,000 in Durban to inaugurate the United Workers Union of South Africa.

"While we are the most politically emasculated race group," he said, "it is only in the economy where black bargaining power has risen."

His group will compete with the Congress of South African Trade Unions, which says it has 33 affiliates with more than 500,000 members.

Rising Stakes For New Zealand

The United States has upped the ante in its continuing dispute with New Zealand.

American officials warned last week that the United States would formally scrap its defense commitment to New Zealand if that country formally approves legislation to bar visits by nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships.

American ties with Australia, which are also part of the so-called Anzus mutual defense treaty signed by the three countries in 1951, would remain intact, officials said.

Under arrangements worked out three weeks ago, during a visit to Washington by Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia, President Reagan and Mr. Hawke would exchange letters reaffirming that the countries would respond together in the event of an armed attack in the Pacific against either nation.

The United States virtually suspended defense ties with New Zealand after it refused to allow an American warship to pay a scheduled visit early last year.

New Zealand's Labor Government, committed to a nonnuclear policy, had demanded that Washington affirm that the destroyer Buchanan was not equipped with nuclear weapons.

As a matter of policy, the United States will not confirm or deny that a particular ship carries nuclear arms.

Washington canceled the destroyer's visit, suspended planned joint maneuvers with New Zealand and cut off from intelligence information normally shared with allies.

But the Reagan Administration stopped short of formally renouncing the defense treaty, something it now says it would do if New Zealand makes formal its nuclear ban as scheduled in August.

Contra Aid Slides Down the Agenda

The Reagan Administration has suffered another setback in its effort to win Congressional approval of \$100 million in aid for the rebels fighting the Sandinista Government in Nicaragua.

Republican leaders in the House had hoped to muster enough support by May 12 to force the matter to a vote.

But it would have taken a minimum of 218 signatures, the barest House majority, to get the aid legislation past the Democratic leadership and to the floor, and last week the Republicans admitted they wouldn't have them in time.

So Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. said he would schedule a debate and vote on the issue for the second week in June.

The Senate has passed an Administration bill for aid for the insurgents, or contras, but the House voted one down, 222 to 210.

More likely to be approved in the House would be a bill providing non-military aid at once, but delaying military help until after an attempt at negotiating an end to the Nicaraguan civil war, and requiring an additional vote before the military aid could be released. Such a bill then would have to be reconciled with the Senate version.

Meanwhile, the State Department approved the donation of a military helicopter to the contras by a private, anti-Communist group, the United States Council for World Freedom. The craft—a Vietnam era Huey made by Bell Helicopters—cost \$135,000 and is supposed to be used for medical evacuations.

A Roundup of Mideast Hostility

Libyan officials were accused last week of plotting terrorist violence against Americans in Turkey.

The chief state prosecutor said Libyan Embassy personnel had supplied explosives in a plot to blow up an American officers club in Ankara April 18, three days after the United States air raid on Libya.

Two Libyans were formally charged with conspiracy to commit mass murder at the club.

Libya and Iran, meanwhile, denounced the April 15 attack as "a 10th crusade led by America, Europe and the Zionist enemy against Islam and the Moslems." (Europe's Christian rulers launched nine crusades from 1095 to 1272 to try to recapture Jerusalem from the Moslems.)

The two countries called on Moslems to come to Libya's defense and threatened retaliation against Europeans taking "hostile measures against Libya."

Portugal expelled five of the 10 Libyan diplomats in Lisbon last week, joining other European Community countries that have sent Libyan diplomats home since the raid.

One Community country, Greece, has said it will not participate because it does not have proof of Libyan responsibility for terrorism.

Libya has retaliated by expelling more than 100 Britons, Spaniards and Italians in the last 10 days.

In Beirut, the Abu Nidal terrorist group said it killed a 28-year-old British tourist in Jerusalem last Sunday because of his country's "complicity" in the raid, which employed British-based American F-111 bombers. The man, who was shot near the entrance of a Christian holy site, was the third Briton killed since the raid.

The United States holds Abu Nidal responsible for the December attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports.

And in London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, whose support for the raid has proved unpopular, said the United States should assist Britain's battle against Irish terrorism by approving a treaty facilitating extradition for suspects associated with the Irish Republican Army.

"What is the point," she asked, "of the United States taking a foremost part against terrorism and then not being as strict as they can against Irish terrorism, which afflicts one of their allies?"

Milt Freudenheim,
James F. Clarity
and Richard Levine

Samuel Confronts Some Alarming Demographics

Brazil May Soon Take Heed of Its Have-Nots

By ALAN RIDING

DURING two decades in power, Brazil's military rulers opened the interior to agriculture, invested heavily in energy and communications and encouraged industry to compete abroad. By the time they stepped down last year, Brazil had the eighth largest economy in the West and seemed likely to pass Canada, Italy and Britain in the 1990's.

The military's social legacy was no less dramatic, although negatively. Measured by indicators such as infant mortality, literacy, employment and income distribution, Brazil still ranked alongside El Salvador and Peru among Latin America's more backward countries. If present trends were to continue, it would seem destined to become the world's most destitute "wealthy" nation by the end of the century.

Now, however, with its mood buoyed by the return of civilian rule and the end of a four-year recession, Brazil appears to be moving for the first time toward the recognition that it cannot fulfill its dream of graduating to major power status in the 21st century without first tackling its social crisis. The catalyst has come from a 300-page report issued last month called "Brazil 2000." Prepared by academics at the request of President José Sarney, it draws an alarming profile of chronic poverty and proposes an all-out program to attain the social standards of European countries such as Spain and Greece in 15 years.

Even now, however, the Government is under little immediate pressure to follow through. Mr. Sarney is riding a wave of popularity following the recent attack on inflation, while parties of left and right seem preoccupied by the campaign for congressional and gubernatorial elections in November. In the absence of strong labor and farmer organizations, the most radical voice is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Yet, in the view of Hélio Jaguaribe, the 62-year-old political scientist and former Harvard professor who headed the "Brazil 2000" study, the country "is reaching the limits of the peaceful coexistence between rich and poor." As this détente breaks down, he said, Brazil's new democracy will be threatened. "Either the Government and dominant classes opt for radical reformism, or growing social agitation will inevitably lead to an

authoritarian solution," he warns.

Even though Brazil's political traditions are nonviolent, the contrasts offer little assurance of long-term stability. For example, it is now the world's second-largest food exporter (the United States is first), but 65 percent of the 135 million inhabitants suffer from malnutrition. And among the dismal social statistics in "Brazil 2000" one in particular stands out: the richest 1 percent of the population earns as much—about 13 percent of total income—as the poorest 50 percent. Some intellectuals here refer to Brazil as *Belindia*—half Belgium and half India.

Limited Goals

In reality, many of Brazil's current social problems have always existed, although the military regime's policy of waiting for new wealth to "filter down" did nothing to alleviate them. Other problems, however, were aggravated by the dictatorship's policies: encouraging large-scale cultivation of export crops, for example, pushed millions of small farmers off the land and into urban slums, and ignoring the impoverished Northeast while developing the South deepened the rift between the country's regions.

However, even under the best of circumstances, Professor Jaguaribe and his colleagues believe, economic growth by itself will not be the

answer. Rather, they argue, a special effort is necessary to provide more food, education, health care, housing and jobs.

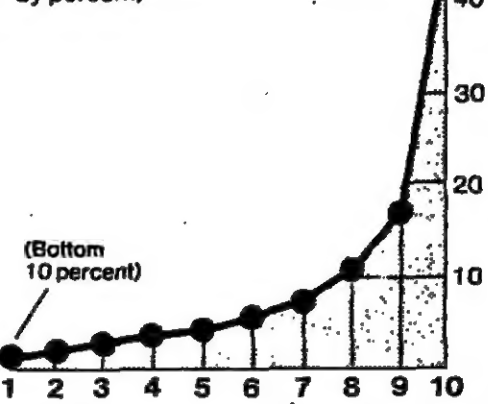
"The important thing was for us to work strictly within what is possible in political, economic and social terms," he noted. "Our program is pragmatic rather than ideological." In seeking a price tag, his five-member group drew upon the postwar experiences of Spain and Greece, which emerged from poverty by consistently dedicating 12.5 percent of their gross domestic product to social programs. Since Brazil is spending only 10.5 percent on such programs, the study estimated that an additional 2 percent assigned to attacking poverty—\$6 billion this year and perhaps \$130 billion over 15 years—would make a crucial difference.

The study argued that such spending would not entail major sacrifice by the wealthy. Taxes could be raised from 22 percent to 23.2 percent of the gross domestic product, while .5 percent could be saved through greater Government efficiency and .3 percent would be freed by reducing the "spread" or profit margin paid to banks as part of the interest on Brazil's \$104 billion foreign debt. The additional spending would improve living standards of the poor by 10 percent annually.

The Government has not taken a position on the Jaguaribe report. Some leftist critics have argued that true social change cannot come about through what they call "acts of generosity by the privileged." Others have questioned whether the wealthy minority will make concessions unless they feel greater pressure from below. The immediate question nonetheless is whether President Sarney will endorse the report that he commissioned and accept, in the words of Pope John Paul II, "the challenge of the contrast between the two Brazils."

Unequal shares

Income distribution in Brazil, 1983
(share of income by percent)



A social initiative

	Infant mortality	Rate	Unemployment	Life expectancy
1986	25 per 1,000	25%	25%	25%
2000*	5 per 1,000	22.5%	10%	25%

*Targets under plan proposed by Brazil 2000 group



Brazilians rummaging through São Paulo's main garbage dump for cans, metal scraps, plastic bottles and food.

Contentiousness in Southeast Asia

A Region Edges Away From Democracy

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

THE White House thought it discerned "winds of freedom" blowing in Southeast Asia. Perhaps so, but as President Reagan landed in Bali last week to meet leaders of the region, there were troubling signs of instability and repression. Indonesia was caught up in near paranoia over the Western press. The Government of Thailand, one of Washington's best friends, fell amid charges of large-scale bribery. And in Malaysia, an elected state Government was fending off the imposition of a "consensus democracy" that would force it to share power with enemies trying to bring it down.

Jakarta's expulsion of this correspondent and two Australian journalists assigned to report on the Reagan visit was only a highly publicized example of the constraints on freedom of expression under which Indonesians live. Their country is a leading practitioner of what is known in Southeast Asia as consensus politics, a system that is neither a Communist-style one-party state nor a winner-take-all democracy in which the opposition can play a watchdog role until it gets itself elected. In consensus politics, a single umbrella-like movement draws together all parties and interests, phasing out combative opposition.

In Indonesia, an all-purpose grouping known as Golkar joins civilian and military interests, and every public organization must pledge allegiance to a national creed known as Pancasila, whose tenets enshrine consensus democracy, belief in one (unnamed) god, social justice, national unity and humanitarianism. Moslem political organizations have been forced to disavow their religious base. Public interest groups have been accused of offending national unity.

For months, the authorities have been tightening restrictions on civil rights and on community organizations and individuals critical of President Suharto. The military-dominated Indonesian regime wants to be re-elected with a minimum of fuss in 1987. Earlier this year there was a brief "Jakarta spring," as a correspondent for The Far Eastern Economic Review described it. Indonesia's best-known poet of social protest, Rendra, who had been arrested at times to silence him, was able to give readings to huge audiences. But spring seems to be over. Rendra's readings have been canceled, and Lincoln Kaye, an American who was the Economic Review's correspondent, has been expelled.

Election This Week

Meanwhile, in Malaysia's eastern state of Sabah, voters who bucked the national consensus system last year and resoundingly chose a state government headed by Kadazans, the state's largest ethnic group, are preparing for a new election this week. The Kadazans are mostly Christian; Islam is the national religion. The winning Sabah United Party under Joseph Pairin Kitingan, a Kadazan chief and lawyer, has been denied entry to the Barisan Nasional, or National Front, the multiracial facade created around the national Government, which has always been run by Malay Moslems. The upset in Sabah shocked the Front, and Mr. Pairin got scant help from Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad when local Moslem-led parties harassed his government in the courts and on the streets. Instead, Dr. Mahathir tried to force Mr. Pairin into a coalition with his enemies in return for peace in the state and a place in the front. Mr. Pairin's party, buoyed by newly discovered Kadazan pride and political power, said no and he called a new election.

Elsewhere in the region, leaders of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's Peoples' Action Party in Singapore have questioned the efficiency of a multiparty system. Efforts have been made to hoard a small but persistent opposition out of existence. In tiny Brunei, ruled by a Sultan, an incipient political party found its chances sharply curtailed by a royal order banning state employees—nearly half the work force—from politics. And in the Philippines, President Corason C. Aquino is ruling by decree, at least for now.

In Thailand last week, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda dissolved Parliament after members of the Government coalition defected on an unimportant vote, amid charges of thousands of dollars changing hands outside the assembly chamber. The country's military, outmaneuvered in two coup attempts, has been contributing to political pressure on the Prem Government.

Distaste for true opposition parties is widespread in the developing world. But in Southeast Asia, political leaders say, the philosophy rests on a home-grown cultural abhorrence of confrontation. It usually does not stem from a leftist ideology influenced by Moscow or Peking, as in Nicaragua or Zimbabwe. Except for Vietnam and its occupied neighbors, Laos and Cambodia, most Southeast Asian nations are strongly anti-Communist friends of the West, with free-market economies and Western-style political institutions.

However, a question is increasingly being asked: Does the name, or regional roots, of the trend matter if the results are the same—the withering of give-and-take politics and the diminution of freedom of expression? In Malaysia, Dominic Puthucherry, a rights lawyer who has defended and advised Chief Minister Pairin of Sabah, casts the issue starkly. "If Pairin loses," he says, "it's the end of democracy."

Once Again, the U.S. Nuclear Industry Is on the Defensive

Chernobyl Rouses Bad Memories and New Fears

By STUART DIAMOND

THE Soviet nuclear reactor disaster last week spurred fears that the West's atomic power industry has been trying to soothe for the seven years since Three Mile Island. The concern was tempered by Western experts' assertions that Soviet nuclear safety planning is the world's worst and by the fact that the design of the Chernobyl reactor differs significantly from most Western plants. Still, there were enough similarities to give officials, experts and critics pause.

For one thing, the Soviets established an evacuation zone of 18 miles around the stricken plant, according to various reports. That is 80 percent more than the American emergency planning zone and comes at a time when the nuclear industry is insisting that 10 miles is too large. Immediately, opponents of the Shoreham nuclear plant on crowded Long Island intensified their opposition to that plant's operation.

For another, there were reports that the Russian accident started with a loss of off-site power, followed by a loss of on-site emergency power to run safety equipment. That issue has been a heated one in this country, with Federal regulators repeatedly criticizing the reliability of backup diesel generators.

Experts also have concluded that the Soviet reactor's explosion was probably caused by hydrogen produced during the accident. Dangerously large amounts of hydrogen were also produced during the accident at Three Mile Island, and the matter is a continuing cause for concern among safety officials.

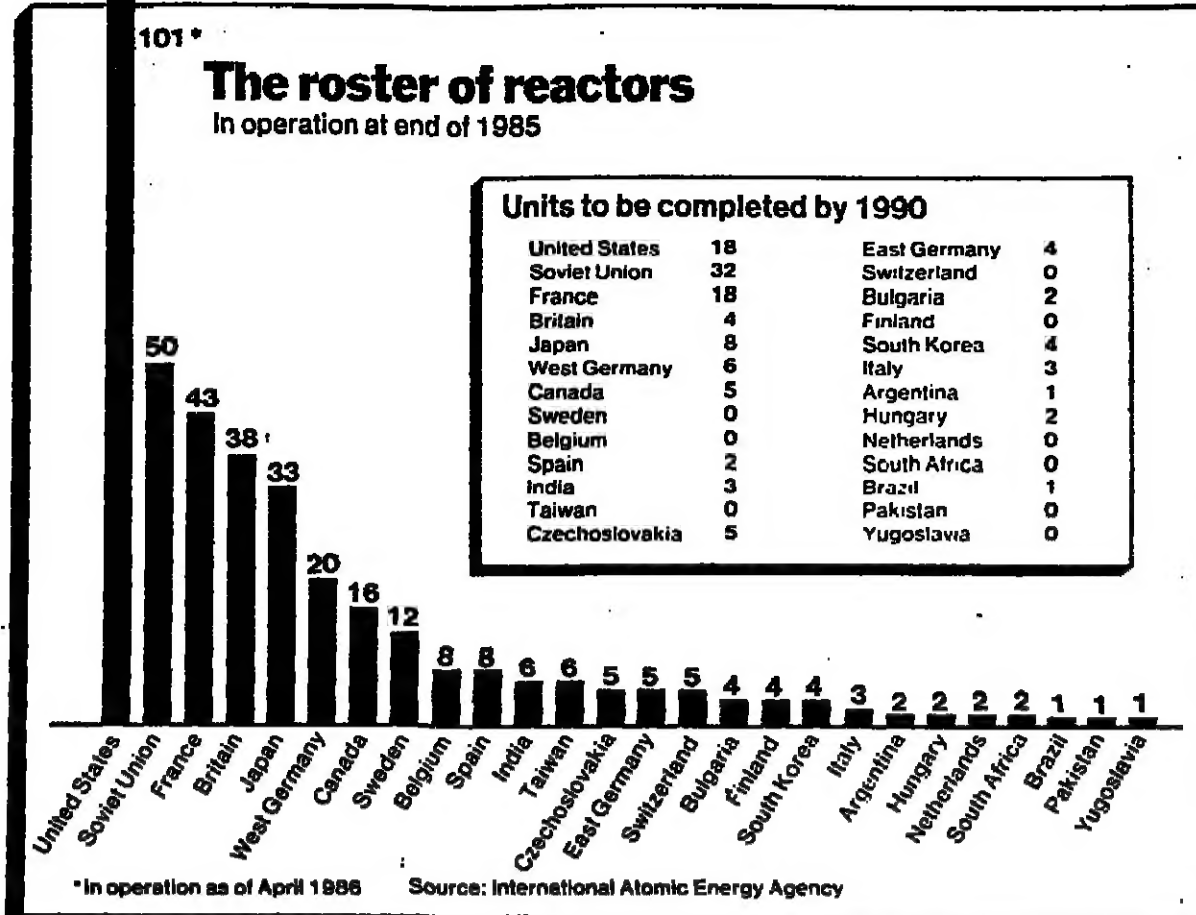
And there were disclosures that 9 of the 115 large reactors in the United States have major design features similar to the Ukraine unit — either the lack of a full containment building to trap escaping radiation or a reactor core of graphite, which burned out of control at Chernobyl.

It didn't take some critics long to point out that, with Chernobyl, nuclear accidents seem to be getting worse, and ever closer to the worst-case scenarios. "Once again, this accident has brought home the idea that, when you build a commercial nuclear power plant, you decide to accept the risk, however small, of killing a few thousand people," said Robert D. Pollard, a former staff member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and now a nuclear safety engineer at the Union of Concerned Scientists, a group critical of nuclear regulation. "It's clear that we have to spend more money to render nuclear power more safe."

To a Western nuclear industry that has spent hundreds of millions of dollars improving safety since Three Mile Island, such comments are particularly ranking. "Our reactors are pretty darn safe," said Dr. Carl Walske, president of the Atomic Industrial Forum, the trade association. "We see nothing coming out of this accident to revise that estimate."

The notion that the Soviet accident does not have much bearing on Western units has been reinforced by that country's attitude toward nuclear power. Many experts say the Russians were guilty of the same kind of optimism that pervaded the nuclear industry here before Three Mile Island, the chemical industry before the Bhopal disaster and the space establishment before the Challenger. "The Soviets have had a certain technological hubris," said Dr. Robert H. Randolph, an expert on science at the National Council for Soviet and Eastern European Research. "They simply believed it was possible to design things so well that they didn't have to worry about risk."

Moreover, discussion of nuclear safety is not wide-



spread in the Soviet Union, and many believe the lack of openness has hurt. "People do better on safety in an open system where the public, the Congress, the regulators, the whole package is looking over their shoulders," Dr. Walske said.

Nonetheless, Chernobyl is expected to spur some changes, both in the United States and the Soviet Union. "I think this accident will have a serious impact on the whole evacuation issue in this country," said Dr. Thomas B. Cochran, a nuclear physicist at the Natural Resources Defense Council, a research and lobbying group. "How do you justify a 10-mile evacuation when the Russians, with little regard for public safety, evacuated to 18 miles?"

The Russians, besides making major changes in their own expanding nuclear program, will have to assuage Soviet bloc and other nations to which they sell reactors. Dr. Alfred Schneider, a professor of nuclear engineering at the Georgia Institute of Technology, said he believes the Russians may change their entire reactor safety philosophy to more closely approximate the Western "defense in depth" strategy. But that will require billions of dollars in equipment at a time when the Soviet economy is squeezed for cash.

Whatever the changes, the accident has again underscored the dangers of less than constant vigilance for a power source that now supplies 15 percent of the world's electricity. "Nuclear power is a tremendously difficult technology with many potential problems," said Darrell G. Eisenhut, a senior official of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. "Management just has to pay attention all the time."



A student returning from Russia is examined at London's Heathrow Airport.



A German scientist tests milk for radiation following the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

Verbatim

Bitterness In Europe

EUROPEANS were angered last week as radiation from the Soviet nuclear accident in the Ukraine drifted west and north without warning and with only the barest explanation. The frustration was evident in Scandinavia and in the seven-country Western European Union, where foreign ministers discussed the fallout at a meeting in Venice. Some comments from Europe follow:

"It is totally unacceptable and unsatisfactory that we can come to experience such a great nuclear power accident without the governments in the neighboring states being informed about what happened."

Poul Schluter
Danish Prime Minister

"We expressed our sympathy with the families and relatives of the victims and our deep concern at the Soviet Union's failure to give early warning or early information of this catastrophe, which is a serious lapse in European good neighborliness."

Sir Geoffrey Howe
British Foreign Secretary

"There is no question of sovereignty in this field, because there are no frontiers against atomic radiation."

Ciriaco De Mita
Italian Foreign Minister

A Civil War With Foreign Overtones

Sudan's New Leaders Are in a Corner



Members of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army and their leader, Col. John Garang, in southern Sudan last month.

By SHEILA RULE

THE stresses of intensifying civil war are palpable in this crumbling southern provincial capital. Many of the women and children have been sent north for safety; 40,000 refugees have crowded into the dust and oppressive heat of the city. Enforcing an after-dark curfew, jittery policemen "shoot first and ask for identification later," a resident warned. Travelers move with great caution on outlying roads, wary of land mines.

With many important routes cut by the war, famine is imminent in some southern areas, according to United Nations relief officials. The influx of displaced people has strained grain supplies, raising prices sixfold.

"The situation is critical," said Bishop Joseph Nyekindi of the Roman Catholic diocese. "The population is afraid. My fear is that, with the rebels cutting off roads and supplies as part of their policy, many people in Wau will starve to death."

Ending the war with the Ethiopian-backed Sudanese People's Liberation Army is the leading political challenge facing the soon-to-be-formed civilian government in Khartoum. Fighting in the

mosquito-infested bush has cost the impoverished nation thousands of lives and millions of dollars sorely needed for development and to service the estimated \$9 billion foreign debt. The fighting has interrupted critical economic projects. It has exacerbated deeply rooted animosity between the largely animist, Christian and African south and the dominant Arab Moslem north.

Without a settlement, national stability remains a dream. Western diplomats and Sudanese politicians agree. But they warn that internal political divisions compounded by pressures from neighboring countries present formidable roadblocks to peace.

Cease-Fire Proposal

Gaafar al-Nimeiry, who was ousted as President a year ago, had been hailed as a hero of national reconciliation in 1972, when he negotiated an end to 17 years of civil war and granted the less-developed south more autonomy and a larger share of resources. But in 1983, he fueled a new rebellion when he redivided the south into three districts. Many southerners saw the split as an effort to dilute their autonomy. Discontent grew when Mr. Nimeiry imposed strict Islamic laws, which levy harsh penalties for offenses regarded as relatively minor in other legal systems.

Shortly after they displaced Mr. Nimeiry,

Sudan's interim military rulers said settling the war would be their top priority. They opened negotiations with the rebel leader, Col. John Garang, who has a doctorate in economics from Iowa State University. But the effort failed and the conflict widened.

Now, the moderate Umma Party, which won a plurality in last month's elections and is expected to lead a unity coalition, is trying its hand. Last week, Sadiq el-Mahdi, the Umma leader proposed a cease-fire and Umma officials arrived in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where they reportedly invited rebel representatives to participate in the new Government. But the rebels rejected the offer and demanded new elections.

Colonel Garang has also demanded revocation of the Islamic legal system and abrogation of military accords with Egypt and Libya. Neither will be easy to achieve. Sadiq el-Mahdi, the Umma leader who is expected to be the new Prime Minister, wants to repeal Mr. Nimeiry's version of the Islamic laws. But the National Islamic Front, fundamentalists who won a potentially powerful block of seats in the new Constituent Assembly, is set to oppose him. Mr. Mahdi's supporters concede that the fight could be long and difficult.

As for breaking the agreements with Egypt and Libya, some politicians and diplomats say that any new government should be wary of scrapping them as long as Ethiopia strongly supports the rebels. Ethiopia, in turn, has repeatedly argued that the Sudan is aiding various insurgent groups fighting the Marxist Government in Addis Ababa.

"The government may want to really end the war but the real answer may be in Addis," a senior diplomat said. "Garang is not the master of his fate. He is a dimension of Ethiopia's military and foreign policy and it looks like Ethiopia may want to continue to stir up trouble as long as it sees it in its interest."

So Egypt and Libya jockey for influence, and it is doubtful that one will bow out while the other remains. Egypt, which has long accused Libya of attempting terrorist acts inside Egyptian borders, is trying to shore up ties with the Sudan that were weakened after Mr. Nimeiry was toppled. Cairo recently sent a gift of weapons, apparently for unrestricted use against the Sudanese rebels.

Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi of Libya formerly supported the rebels but switched sides after Mr. Nimeiry, his bitter enemy, was overthrown. In recent months, Libya has supplied bomber planes and other military aid to Khartoum. Several experts said that Libya, whose influence has grown dramatically in recent months while that of the United States has dimmed, could be using the war to increase its leverage on the Sudan.

If the Government could end the fighting, its indebtedness to Libya would diminish; if not, the debt may increase. As a result, Colonel Qaddafi seems unlikely to leave quietly.

Joining Its Neighbors

Down on Its Luck, Portugal Still Hasn't Bottomed Out

By EDWARD SCHUMACHER

SANTO AMARO, PORTUGAL
IN this sunny hamlet of 2,000 people, far off the main highways, David Morgado, a gray-haired, whimsical farmer, looked at his neighbors, sighed and said: "It's beautiful living here. I like the calm."

But the idyll is misleading in the European Community's newest — and poorest — member. The annual whitewashing of their houses, the villagers said, costs as much as a day's food. The hamlet got electricity and running water only in the last 10 years and telephones are still scarce. Few villagers read newspapers and many of the elders are illiterate.

Portugal, which joined the Community in January, at the same time as Spain, has statistics with a Third World look. Its per capita income of about \$2,000 is only half that of Spain and nearly a fifth that of West Germany. Portugal's infant mortality rate was double that of the Community as a whole. Only 43 of 100 Portuguese homes had bathrooms, and 73 electricity, by 1983, according to Health Ministry officials.

The rural situation is worse. A quarter of Portugal's workers still live by farming, forestry and fishing, compared with 3 percent in Belgium. Yet, Portuguese agriculture is so primitive and the land so poor that the country imports nearly 60 percent of its food. And the locally produced items are often of poor quality and are more expensive than Community averages.

For the already financially pressed European Community, integrating Portugal is painful. The organization has pledged an unprecedented \$700 million in rural aid over the next 10 years to improve such things as roads, marketing, irrigation and seed stock, but economists say this will not be enough.

The backwardness here is rooted in five centuries of neglect. Since during Portuguese explorers founded Europe's first overseas empire, the country has relied on trading and exploiting colonies at the expense of its own development. The neglect was sharply felt at home after the loss of Angola and Mozambique and rest of Portugal's African colonies.

And now for Portuguese farmers, more pain is to come. As part of its integration into the Community, farm prices must be lowered over the next 10 years to Community averages. At the same time, more imports of cheaper and better European farm products must be allowed. Community and Portuguese officials sadly expect many farmers to be squeezed off their land.

The six-month-old Government of Prime Minister Amal Cavaco Silva, inheriting an economically unprepared nation, has called for emergency education and industrial expansion programs, but they will take years before they begin to absorb unemployed farmers. Unemployment is currently around 10 percent and is expected to grow to around 13 or 14 percent, according to the Government.

"Aldeanismo" is what anthropologists call the historically strong tie the Portuguese have to their land, family and neighbors, but a corollary today is a rural mistrust of European liberal values and a stubbornness against changing. "We have our own economy," 61-year-old Manuel Justino Pereira said of Santo Amaro. "It always can be made to be enough."

Most of the villagers — sharecroppers, small landowners, hired workers — profess ignorance of the changes membership in the Community will bring. "Some politicians say things will get better, some say it will get worse," Mr. Justino Pereira said. "We don't know."

The 'Sovietization' of Afghanistan

The Russians Are Talking Peace, but Also Digging In

By DAVID K. SHIPLER

AFTER more than six years of inconclusive warfare in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union appears to have adopted a contradictory strategy: seeming to move toward a diplomatic solution while simultaneously deepening its involvement in the country.

On one hand, Soviet leaders have begun to talk publicly about a political settlement and a troop withdrawal, and they seem ready to have the subject discussed at a new round of indirect negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, to begin in Geneva under United Nations mediation.

On the other, the Russians have indicated a commitment to long-term control of the impoverished, mountainous nation on their southern border. These include the education and indoctrination of Afghan children with methods similar to those Moscow used during other annexations — after World War II, when the Baltic states were taken over, and after the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, when the new Government was able to "Sovietize" portions of Central Asia that had been seized by the Tsarist Russian Empire.

American officials and private experts say the Russians have rewritten Afghan history textbooks to inflate their traditional friendship toward Afghanistan, have introduced Russian as a required language in some schools, have changed the school system to mesh with Soviet higher education and have forcibly sent thousands of Afghan children as young as age eight to the Soviet Union for 10-year study programs, often without their parents' knowledge.

Consequently, although some Reagan Administration officials see good prospects for the Geneva

negotiations, others doubt that the Russians are ready to tolerate the reverses that an early pull-out would probably bring, including the collapse of the pro-Soviet Government in Kabul. At the Communist Party Congress in Moscow two months ago, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, described Afghanistan as "a running sore" and for the first time stated a desire to bring Soviet troops home "in the near future." A staged pullout would be possible, he said, "as soon as a political settlement has been achieved which will provide for a real end to, and reliably guarantee a non-renewal of, outside armed interference," an apparent reference to the arms and money being provided to anti-Government guerrillas by the United States, China, Saudi Arabia and Iran. Since his address, Washington has decided to escalate the fighting by sending the rebels shoulder-launched Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

Karmal Quotes Lenin

Perhaps because of Mr. Gorbachev's talk of disengagement, the Soviet-Afghan relationship has been showing signs of strain. The Afghan leader, Babrak Karmal, was the only ruling Communist at the Moscow Congress with whom Mr. Gorbachev failed to meet, and Mr. Karmal addressed the delegates with something of a plea. He pictured Afghanistan as needing Soviet help indefinitely, pointedly quoting Lenin as having once observed that the revolution does not learn how to defend itself all at once. A week ago, the Afghan leader failed to appear at the celebrations in Kabul marking the anniversary of the revolutionary coup in 1978. But he returned home on Thursday after a visit to Moscow for medical treatment, according to Kabul radio. Still, there was speculation in the State Department that Moscow was laying the groundwork for a change in Kabul,

possibly in an effort to broaden the appeal of a pro-Soviet regime. To that end, non-Communist businessmen, economists and academics have been brought into governing bodies in recent months, although without any sign that they have been given real power.

Military activity has reportedly been stepped up. Since the Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan in 1979, their number has not risen dramatically; the Pentagon now estimates that there are between 118,000 and 120,000 stationed in the country, with 10,000 to 15,000 more just across the Soviet border. But the intensity of combat is reported to have increased during the last year; in recent weeks Soviet troops have reportedly begun a fierce offensive, briefly overrunning a rebel base at Jawar, in Paktia Province, near Pakistan.

This appears to be part of a wider Soviet effort to cut the flow of men and supplies from Pakistan. Since last fall, the Russians have been using helicopters to fly prefabricated bunkers into areas along the Afghan-Pakistan border and have stationed special troops there, Administration officials say. To pressure it into curbing help to guerrillas, the Pakistan Government has charged, Soviet planes have bombed villages just inside its border and Soviet agents have provided weapons to encourage uprisings among border tribes. Administration officials report that the Russians have tried to buy off guerrilla leaders, sometimes with success. Tribal heads get \$50 per month per man, plus Soviet-made Kalashnikov rifles, one official said, for using their bands of fighters as militias to police areas along the Pakistani-Afghan border.

In essence, then, the Gorbachev policy appears to be an effort to extend military control enough to consolidate a political success that could endure after a Soviet pullout — an elusive goal.



A Soviet tank in Afghanistan; President Babrak Karmal in Moscow in March.

Byron/Photo Magazine (tank); Goussin-Lidiane/Jessie Krupar

The Costs and Benefits of Expo 86



A crowd waiting at a food bank in downtown Vancouver, British Columbia.

Vancouver Struggles as It Celebrates

By DOUGLAS MARTIN

WITH the Prince and Princess of Wales and all the glitter that surrounded the opening on Friday of the world's fair called Expo 86, it would be easy to forget the original purpose of the celebration: a party to celebrate the 100th birthday of Vancouver.

A century ago, an area called Gastown, named after a saloonkeeper called Gassy Jack, was incorporated as the city of Vancouver. Nine weeks later, a fire wiped out the city. Within months, however, Vancouver was completely rebuilt, boasting among other things nine saloons, one church and a roller skating rink.

The next year, the first transcontinental train chugged into Vancouver station, linking eastern and western Canada for the first time, uniting a nation. In 1897-98, the Klondike Gold Rush gave the local economy a boost. Since then, booms followed busts, as Vancouver established its position as the mining, lumber and shipping center of Western Canada.

"It's the history of this city, Expo is a hiccup," Mayor Michael Harcourt said.

That may be, but during its scheduled five-and-a-half months, Expo expects as many as 20 million visitors, including millions of Americans afraid of terrorism on further-flung trips. Fifty-four nations have exhibits, as do Canadian provinces, American states and companies. After watching cigars being rolled at the Cuban pavilion, visitors may cool their drinks with chunks of a 5,000-year-old iceberg at the Northwest Territories pavilion, or perhaps take in a multi-media fundamentalist Christian exhibit at the Pavilion of Promise.

But what will Expo do for the 1.3 million people who live in greater Vancouver?

"Just make me rich," said Art Bolton, a Tsilhqan Indian who is part owner of the Quilicum restaurant, featuring the native cuisine of the Pacific Northwest. Local businessmen are looking forward to an estimated \$2 billion in economic benefits to the Vancouver area.

For others, though, the benefits are not so clear. Since December, some 600 elderly people have been evicted from skid-row hotels, so their rooms can be upgraded for tourists. "The one stain on Expo," Mayor Harcourt calls the evictions. The provincial government contends that no one seeking alternative accommodation has been denied it.

After the Fair

And economists worry that even though Expo will likely cut a percentage point or so off Vancouver's 11 percent unemployment rate, there is nothing in the offing to replace the fair's 27,000 jobs, once it ends. Moreover, city officials fret that, after the fair, Vancouver will not be able to support glossy new hotels and other ritzy facilities.

The dreary Western Canadian economy is also cause for concern. The prices of wheat, oil and natural gas are disastrously low. Lumber companies, whose figures have improved markedly this

year, but they are still operating with half the usual number of employees, and so not reducing unemployment. Battered mining firms sense better omens, but don't trust them. Even Vancouver's harbor — the biggest on the Pacific Coast of North or South America — badly trails Seattle, across the border in Washington, in container traffic. The Royal Bank of Canada reports that British Columbia, the province of which Vancouver is the commercial capital, is "expected to underperform the national economy during the coming decade."

Vancouver did not originally embrace the idea of Expo, which was first conceived by the provincial government. Mayor Harcourt said that he would oppose the fair unless assured that Vancouver would not be left with the bill, as Montreal was with a \$1.2-billion debt after the 1976 Olympics. He got that assurance, and another: that the Expo site, near the restored Gastown tourist area, would be used for commercial and residential development. The Mayor also pointed out that Vancouver's decrepit transport system — with 35-year-old buses and crumbling pavement — was ill-suited for a world exposition with transportation as a theme. The results were a new bridge, paved streets and a gleaming light-rail transit line.

To the city administration, Expo enhances but does not define municipal development. Mr. Harcourt says that Vancouver in recent years has become much more of a service economy, relying less on resources. "We're almost a city-state," he said. "We have an economic strategy in place whether Expo is happening or not."

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Summit in Tokyo

The Global Money Market

The Heart of the Matter

A Tussle for Control

Each day, governments watch nervously as a blizzard of round-the-clock trading sets new values for the dollar, the Japanese yen, the German mark and other major currencies. The stability of governments can rest on the outcome of such foreign exchange transactions. So can the prosperity of citizens, because exchange rates — such as the amount of yen a dollar will fetch — help to determine what products people buy, which factories hum, who loses jobs and whose savings are ravaged by inflation.

The foreign exchange market, woven together by modern telecommunications, has grown into an increasingly volatile \$150 billion-a-day behemoth that hardly notices national borders. Just 10 percent of this money directly finances traditional forms of international commerce and investment. The rest is the trading of currencies by bankers and speculators for whom money has become a commodity, like gold or potatoes. Rumor, hunch, and news play a major role in their decisions about what to sell or buy.

The magnitude of these capital flows and their fickle nature have eroded the ability of presidents and prime ministers to manage their domestic economies. Governments acting alone are unable to control their currencies' values for long. Ad-hoc efforts by nations working together to control exchange rates have met with only mixed success.

It is a daunting problem, high on the agenda of the Tokyo summit meeting: Should the leading industrial nations attempt a more organized attack on currency volatility, and, if so, how can they reassert a measure of control over the system without stifling world commerce?

An Overview

The modern foreign exchange system arose to serve travelers, investors, businesses and governments. Without the ability to switch wealth back and forth among the world's 100-odd currencies, Americans could neither dine in Paris nor sell hot dogs to French tourists, neither buy imported video cassette recorders nor export aircraft.

Currency exchange also allows millions of Americans to work abroad or to work here for foreign employers. Another benefit: Interest rates here are held down when

foreign investors buy United States Government bonds or when American multinational companies meet some of their financing needs by borrowing overseas.

The System's Roots

The modern system was born at Bretton Woods, N.H., in 1944, when 44 nations agreed to align their currencies with the dollar, which had a fixed value in gold. Businesses or travelers needing foreign exchange bought it from banks or dealers in the spot market (delivery within two days) or the forward market (delivery later).

The fixed-rate system proved too rigid to meet the needs of a changing world economy. There were repeated devaluations of currencies, often after central banks spent huge sums trying to resist the market's demand for a change. The system foundered also on the instability of gold prices, on which the whole structure rested. Adjustments tended to be large, sudden and disruptive.

Floating Rates

The gold standard was abandoned in 1973, after several years of increasing monetary turmoil. A "float" then began, allowing the value of major currencies to be readjusted constantly in response to daily pressures and long-term influences such as relative rates of interest and inflation. Because central banks still intervene from time to time, the system has been dubbed a "dirty float."

The Market Today

Money is still used to sell goods and services across borders, but now it is also a commodity, traded in huge amounts by banks and speculators betting that a particular currency will become more or less valuable in the minutes, days, and weeks to come.

Major growth in the global pool of capital has come from the huge accumulation of dollars outside the United States (known as Eurodollars), on deposit in London and other overseas money centers beyond the reach of American regulators. In recent years, this pool has enlarged by the addition of other "stateless" currencies, such as the yen and the German mark. Another factor in the market's growth has been the decision of major governments to cut back constraints on overseas investment, allowing billions in pension funds to be invested globally.

Barnaby J. Feder

WEEK IN BUSINESS

Now, an Ad Agency In the Jumbo Size

The mega-agency created by the merger agreement of Harper Needham, BBDO and Doyle Dane Bernbach is the latest, and biggest, consolidation in the advertising industry. Agencies once considered big have found themselves needing more arms to pull in business from overseas or to serve the international needs of domestic clients. Many small shops have already been swallowed up, so analysts say it was a matter of time before the bigger agencies started talking merger. The new holding company, as yet unnamed, to be created in this latest deal will have about \$5 billion in annual billings, more than anyone else in advertising. Allen G. Rosenshine, BBDO's chairman and chief, will be chairman of the new company; executives of the other two agencies will take top posts in two independent international agencies and a specialty group that the company will operate.

The trade deficit widened to \$14.5 billion in March, \$2 billion more than in February, despite the fall of the dollar. Analysts say the lower dollar will show up eventually in the trade figures, but in the meantime, the gap with Japan hit a record. The deficit will increase the pressure on the summit participants in Tokyo, where the United States is expected to seek assurances from its trading partners that they will work to cut the deficit.

But opposition is expected from Japan and West Germany, who fear that most moves they can take to help the United States would hurt their own economies. Japan wants to slow the soaring yen — which hit another postwar high against the dollar — but the United States has not yet said the dollar is low enough for its purposes. And West Germany, which intervened in currency markets to try to slow the dollar's fall, says its outlook for economic expansion suits it fine and that the faster pace urged by the United States would be harmful.

A highly protectionist bill advanced in the House Ways and Means Committee, but is sure to be vetoed by President Reagan in its current form. The legislation would mandate protectionist measures in some cases, and would allow industries to ask for import curbs regardless of whether foreign competition was judged unfair. The Administration prefers to rely on free-trade pressures.

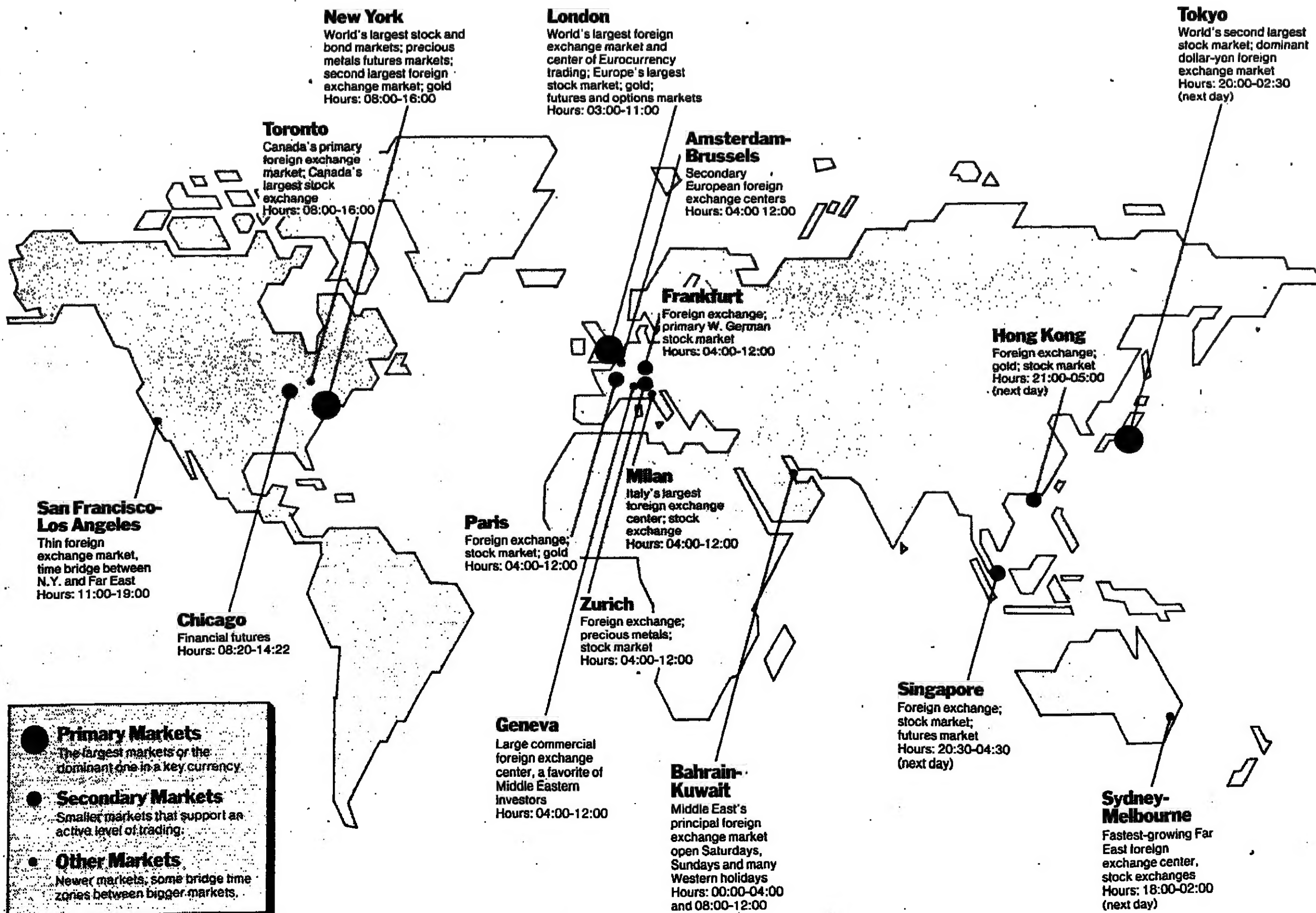
Unemployment edged down one-tenth of 1 point, to 7 percent overall, in April on a spurt of hiring in construction and the service sector. But manufacturing continues to suffer, as does the oil and gas industry. ... Leading indicators rose five-tenths of 1 percent in March, in large part because of the surge in the stock and bond markets. But manufacturing components of the index fell. Indeed, factory orders fell 2.3 percent, the biggest drop in two years. A brighter note was a 2.1 percent increase in machine tool orders in March from February. ... Sales of new homes spurted 27.4 percent in March, thanks to lower interest rates. Spending on new construction fell 1.2 percent.

Stocks fell sharply, with the Dow average plunging 41.91 points on Wednesday in its biggest one-day drop ever. Analysts said traders are uncertain about the economy, and the nuclear disaster in the Soviet Union did not ease their fears. For the week, the Dow ended at 1,774.68, down 60.90. Interest rates bumped up a bit late in the week, with the prospect of a record Treasury financing set for this week. M-1 rose \$4.2 billion, but traders paid little attention.

U.S. Steel lost \$248 million in the quarter, and Bethlehem Steel lost \$91.8 million. U.S. Steel's Marathon Oil unit had a big loss. ... Kodak's profits fell 57.8 percent, mainly because of the cost of its restructuring program. ... PepsiCo rose 9.4 percent. ... Eastern lost \$110.6 million.

The Market That Never Stops

The map shows the world's key foreign exchange trading centers and lists the major financial markets in each. Trading hours are shown in New York time. Since the market is unregulated, the times listed are customary, not official. Trading can begin earlier or extend later if a broker or trader answers the phone.



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The Chilling Silence at Chernobyl

The radioactivity released from one nuclear accident will soon be detectable all around the world. But Soviet officials continue to suppress almost all significant information about the disaster. Behind a wall of excuses, they persist in denying neighbors and Soviet citizens alike the facts they need to protect their health and assuage anxiety. In the modern world, that's no longer acceptable behavior.

There have been some concessions to responsibility. The Soviet Union has made the hard decision to close the 19 other Chernobyl-type reactors that supply half of the 12 percent of Soviet electricity derived from nuclear power. And Moscow has conquered its pride by seeking some medical advice abroad. But that is a fraction of what is required.

Even if the causes of the accident are not yet precisely understood, the Soviet Union must know how much radioactivity had accumulated during the operation of the Chernobyl reactor, and roughly how much was released. It knows the levels of radiation around the plant and the pattern of wider distribution. Yet instead of sharing such information, Moscow issues only meaningless statements that, for example, the radiation is half what it was.

Even if initial casualties are, fortunately, as low as Moscow says, the accident is already the most serious in the annals of nuclear power, and could grow worse. Reagan Administration spokesmen have retracted their reports of a second reactor suffering a meltdown and predictions that the fire would burn for weeks. But if the whole reactor

site is contaminated, there will be severe problems in cleaning up the damaged core and maintaining the three other Chernobyl reactors.

The need to share information hardly diminishes as the Russians regain some control. Soviet leaders traditionally calculate on such occasions that they have more to gain from shunning the world than joining it. Mr. Gorbachev here has the chance of making a different calculus.

If his reactor builders lack the safety incentives provided elsewhere by informed public opinion, why not substitute a measure of outside pressure instead? An international commission on nuclear reactor safety, with the Russians as leading members, could be a suitable forum in which to open their reactor designs to outside criticism. And from such an effort there might grow still more nuclear-age openness and international collaboration.

Chernobyl-type reactors are designed to produce plutonium for weapons as well as power, which may be a special reason for Soviet secrecy. But at some stage, if those 19 reactors go back on line, the Soviet Union will need to assure the world that they are safe.

Until the Russians recognize their obligation, not just to their neighbors' health but the world's sense of community, they will never get far with other collaborations that they favor. They may be technically capable of handling the disaster at Chernobyl, but the world has grown too small for them to persist in their secrecy.

Tax Reform Alive Again

The battered bill to rewrite the Federal tax code suddenly breathes again. The Senate Finance Committee, which only two weeks ago seemed determined to write a worse code, is now considering a dramatic shift that comes close to true reform. The promise of such a breakthrough is exciting. What seems to be needed to move it to the floor is a strong dose of political fortitude.

Chairman Bob Packwood, an Oregon Republican, stopped committee voting on the tax bill 10 days ago when it promised only to open more loopholes than it closed. Known to be unenthusiastic about reform, he seemed ready to ditch the whole thing. Instead, and without a blush, he has introduced a new bill that is strikingly similar to the Democrats' old Bradley-Gephardt plan, the so-called flat tax that gave the reform movement much of its initial push.

The Packwood plan's most riveting feature is it would reduce the top personal income tax rate to 27 percent. That compares with 50 percent in current law, 35 percent in President Reagan's proposal and 38 percent in the House bill. To preserve revenues despite this cut — and a matching cut in the corporate rate — Mr. Packwood adopts other stunning ideas: wipe out the preferential tax rate for capital gains, sharply curtail tax shelters, discontinue most exemptions for individual retirement accounts and end the deductibility of state and local sales taxes.

The rate reduction alone is radical enough to force the committee to stop and think again. If personal and corporate tax rates could really be slashed, a major assault on exemptions may be politically feasible after all.

Actually, the plan offers less real tax relief for individuals than meets the eye. The reduction in personal tax liabilities, in dollars, would be substantially smaller than under the House bill — \$105 billion over five years as against \$140 billion — because the Packwood plan eliminates more deductions. But the bills are similar in their distribution of benefits among lower-, middle- and upper-income brackets and in dropping about six million low-income taxpayers from the rolls altogether.

For corporations, the net effect of the Packwood package would be substantially less painful than the House bill, despite marked increases in some categories. Mr. Packwood's depreciation allowances would also be somewhat more generous than current law, whereas the House made them tighter. Banks would keep an important current tax advantage but would lose most of their booming business in exempt retirement accounts.

The Packwood plan could be further improved and would surely be altered in many respects on the way to final passage. As is, it marks a promising revival of a tax revision effort that had gone sour. Better yet, it rekindles the flame of true reform.

Fresh Air and Lightning Bugs

"At first it was hard to go to sleep — it was too quiet outside. But then I got used to it." For 8-year-old Aletha from Harlem, the absence of street noise in rural Connecticut was only the first strange experience. "Next to the road here," she wrote home, "they don't have sidewalks and there's no broken glass in the gutters. There are daisies growing by the side of the road."

Aletha was one of more than 12,000 inner-city youngsters who left New York's noisy, hot and littered sidewalks last year for vacations sponsored by the Fresh Air Fund in 326 Friendly Towns and four camps in Fishkill, N.Y.

At first, Hector was scared of lightning bugs when he joined his host family in rural Maine. But it was no time before the 9-year-old from East Harlem felt at home in his new surroundings. "I saw chickens and goats," he recalled. "And they took me horseback riding. I didn't want to get off that horse, ever." The ocean made him wonder "how the water just kept going and going."

In all, the Fresh Air Fund has taken 1.6 million children between the ages of 5 and 12 from the city's steaming tenements since 1877. This year again, the

Fund hopes to give at least 12,000 youngsters a vacation amid green lawns and clear streams. Most will stay with volunteer families in the Northeast and Canada. About 2,500 will attend the Fund's camps. About 1,000 other youngsters will visit the camps on weekends and holidays from fall through spring to hike, fish and sample winter sports.

Although the host families volunteer their hospitality, the costs of transportation, insurance and administration are \$124 per child for two weeks in a Friendly Town and \$498 in camp. By the end of summer, the Fund must raise \$2,120,000.

At the end of last year's stay, Aletha wrote that she loved her summer family, including Rolf, a big yellow dog whose bark had long since stopped scaring her. "I want to come back next summer," she said. Her chances are good: 60 percent of all Fresh Air children are invited to return and the Fund supports such repeat visits through age 16, often for an entire summer.

To give more children a chance, send tax-deductible contributions — or inquiries about becoming a host family — to The Fresh Air Fund, 70 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10018.

Topics

Cheers and Catcalls

Songbird Uncaged

Fela Anikulapo Kuti, known throughout Africa simply as "Fela," is a Nigerian singer and songwriter famous for his syncretized Afro-American melodies and brash, populist themes. He fell silent in November 1984, when he was sentenced to five years in prison for allegedly trafficking in foreign currencies. His real offense more likely was that he derided corruption and military rule.

When one group of generals ousted another in Lagos last August, it looked to some like a game of musical chairs. But the new regime headed by Maj. Gen. Ibrahim Babangida opened jails, welcomed debate on economic decisions and rekindled hope for a return to democracy.

The other day, it took another step

in that direction by ordering Fela's release and announcing the retirement of the judge who sentenced him.

Uncaged, the songbird was greeted at the prison gates by 2,000 rejoicing fans — music to his ears, surely, and to all who wish Nigeria well.

Ignorant Protest

New York's Metropolitan Transportation Authority faces the continuing need to raise capital while holding down fares. It therefore has every reason to ask whether sections of its least heavily traveled rail lines, many of them elevated, would be better replaced with bus or other service.

Yet City Councilwoman Carol

Gretzer complains that studying such questions is heretical. And Jamie Mendlovitz, of the Straphangers Campaign, argues perversely against a study because so many poor people jump over turnstiles that a headcount would be misleading.

Yet there is nothing sacred about a little-used el. The city has surely benefited from the disappearance of the hateful Second, Third, Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevateds in Manhattan, sections of the Jamaica and Myrtle Avenue lines and the Third Avenue route in the Bronx. The possibility of similar benefits elsewhere deserves inquiry. Mrs. Gretzer and her sympathizers have every right to quarrel with the results of a study, but to object to making one is to argue for ignorance.

Letters

Why We Shouldn't Return to the 12-Hour Day

To the Editor:

I am deeply concerned about the implications of Prof. Robert E. Weigand's "What's a Fair Day's Work?" (Op-Ed, April 19). Professor Weigand rightly comments that the Japanese workweek is longer than ours, and wonders whether Japan's greater productivity can be attributed to this.

But calling for more productive effort as a nation is not the same as asking individuals to work longer hours. Paying attention to the distribution of work among the entire population would seem to be a better road to greater national productivity.

First, a longer work day is not necessarily beneficial to the individual, even in Professor Weigand's sense. By his own assertion, it is only on the production line that a 12-hour day is demonstrably more productive than a 7-hour day, but this is hardly the kind of work that fits into his conclusion that "work contributes to our spiritual betterment" and "Diligent effort and long hours bring dignity and emotional reward." Nor do longer working hours necessarily contribute to other, vital social institutions. The one American in eight, who, Professor Weigand reports, works 60 hours or more a week surely finds it difficult, in any but a financial way, to be a significant con-

tributor to his family or community.

Second, Professor Weigand's suggestion is likely to increase the inequalities that already exist in the work force. If "productive" work becomes defined as a 12-hour day, then those for whom the 8-hour day presents problems will find themselves even more marginal. Women and men with parental responsibilities, for example, would be adversely affected by this proposal.

If Professor Weigand is concerned about increasing American productivity, he should look at the conditions that prevent some people from entering or contributing fully to the labor force. Rather than exhorting Americans to work longer hours, he should worry about childcare, training for unemployed youths, particularly blacks, and retraining workers as technologies and markets change.

For only if we give access to satisfactory employment to all elements of our population will we be able to combine a growth in national productivity with "dignity and emotional reward."

LOTTE BAILYN
Cambridge, Mass., April 20, 1986
The writer is professor of organizational psychology and management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Going the Wrong Way

To the Editor:

Professor Weigand argues that the Fair Labor Standards Act should be liberalized to accommodate people who want to work more than 40 hours a week. He says "work contributes to our spiritual betterment" and brings "dignity and emotional reward."

Being in academia, I can identify with the professor's personal view of work. But he cites some of the most striking reasons such legislative reform would miss the point in today's political economy: giveaways, two-tiered pay systems, demands for 40 hours' pay for 30 hours' work.

The concessionary climate reflects fundamental changes in product and labor markets, which, combined with continued high unemployment, suggest labor-law reform that helps those American workers who have no jobs, bad jobs, temporary jobs or uncertain jobs, rather than helping those with good jobs, like the professor and myself, to make them even better.

KIRSTEN R. WEVER
Cambridge, Mass., April 19, 1986

The writer is a research associate in political science and industrial relations at M.I.T.

Spiritually Unbettered

To the Editor:

So Mr. Weigand thinks "work contributes to our spiritual betterment," and "diligent effort and long hours bring dignity and emotional reward."

Balderdash! Vacations, holidays, weekends and the occasional breakdown of the computer are my emotional rewards; they are bliss on earth.

TIMOTHY BURNS
Staten Island, N.Y., April 20, 1986

Protestant Ethic

To the Editor:

Seventeenth-century Protestants did indeed answer a resounding "yes" to Robert E. Weigand's question "Is there dignity in work?" But Professor Weigand is dead wrong to say that John Calvin "taught that hard work . . . brought salvation."

As "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism," Max Weber's famous book on this subject, makes clear, some brands of Calvinism — like the diluted version of Ben Franklin — preached salvation by work. But that was an ironic reversal of the original Protestant view, which taught that salvation is the work of God alone. Calvin agreed wholly with Luther on the point: "Good works do not make a man good, but a good man does good works."

DONALD W. SHRYVER JR.
President, Union Theological Seminary
New York, April 22, 1986

Another Triumph for a Bird-Rescue Team

To the Editor:

The rescue of a helpless bird, celebrated in "Bird's Luck" (editorial Topics, April 19), isn't the first time New York City has mobilized to save a dangling fowl.

In the summer of 1984, from a restaurant on the corner of Broadway and 10th Street, I spotted a bird twirling from a piece of string attached to a traffic light. The bird had its home in the hollow of a strut and apparently got entangled on its way out, much as someone might snag a coat pocket on a banister. I pointed out the bird to my companion, who was horrified; unable to eat within sight of the bird's struggle, she announced she would do something about it and went off.

I thought that public employees would have more pressing duties, particularly because this was the Fourth of July. I was wrong. Within the hour an A.S.P.C.A. truck rolled up, accompanied by a fire truck. A fireman got out, extended his ladder and climbed up to cut the string. By now a crowd had gathered, and when the fireman descended, his huge rough glove wrapped around the peeping bird, there was applause.

As a visitor to New York, I stood sorting through my tourist's notions of

the city as some adamant zoo and decided that perhaps the case was overstated. My companion was both happy the bird was saved and amazed at what she had set in motion with a



few coins and the pesky insistence that someone should do something.

"All that time and money for a bird," someone in the crowd mused aloud, smiling. "And it doesn't even vote."

JAMES LILLEN
Minneapolis, April 17, 1986

U.S. and Vietnam Still Talk at Cross-Purposes

To the Editor:

Your article reporting a new chill from Hanoi in relations with the U.S. (front page, April 13) could just as well have spoken of a continued U.S. chill in relations with Vietnam. Having recently returned from a visit to Vietnam with a private U.S. humanitarian-aid delegation, and met with the two key Vietnamese officials you quote, as well as others, I find there is more to the story than reported.

Vietnamese officials believe the United States is continuing hostile policies against their country, that what we failed to win by war, we are trying to make up in other ways. They cite our refusal to grant diplomatic relations, our opposition to their policies in Cambodia (which, rightly or wrongly, they believe to be inhibiting Chinese efforts, through Pol Pot, at hegemony in Southeast Asia) and our creating a 60,000-strong backlog of dissatisfied Vietnamese promised entry to the U.S. but unable to be approved by both sides. Unspoken but doubtless believed, as well, is a U.S. hand in fomenting reported active resistance to the government in South Vietnam. And now the further tension over reported sightings, which are not taken seriously by any outside observers, of live Americans held against their will in North Vietnam.

The Vietnamese are a proud and defiant people, and there are at least two sides to every story. Yet no visitor, however skeptical, can fail to be impressed by the vast gulf in national perspectives. To them, Ho Chi Minh was George Washington far more than a Communist, and no amount of insistence to the contrary could budge them from believing in the rectitude of their successful liberation struggle.

Why, we were asked, does the U.S. continue to oppose relations with Vietnam? Why, contrary to our postwar policies toward Germany and Japan, does the U.S. oppose assistance for Vietnam's development? Explanations relating to the continuing trauma of our wartime memories and current disagreement over Cambodia do not strike them as sufficiently persuasive. They say they would like to be more helpful on servicemen missing in action, but do not feel their helpfulness is being reciprocated.

Listening to the Vietnamese and then to our own policy makers in Washington, one has the impression of a dialogue of the deaf. Until this changes on both sides, both we and they will perpetuate the needless burden of our traumatic common past, rather than forge a new cooperative future.

JOHN G. SOMMER
Brattleboro, Vt., April 14, 1986

A Mother Goose Chase Leads to Charlemagne

To the Editor:

It was not Mary Goose, as your article on old Boston cemeteries says ("About Boston," April 20), but Elizabeth Goose who is supposed to have given her name to Mother Goose's rhymes. In 1890, John Fleet Elliot claimed that in 1719 his great-grandfather Thomas Fleet printed ditties he had heard his mother-in-law sing to his children. The statement was widely accepted, though no copy of the 1719 book was ever found.

Modern scholars (see The Oxford Dictionary of Nursery Rhymes by Iona and Peter Opie, pages 37-42) are convinced this story was invented by Elliot (as the story that Betsy Ross made the first American flag was invented by her great-grandson). Mother Goose first appeared in English in a book published in England in 1729, a translation of Charles Perrault's French book of 1697, "Contes de Ma Mère L'Oye." Perrault took the name from French folklore, which had applied it to Charlemagne's mother.

MORRIS SILVERMAN
Professor of History, Yeshiva Univ.
New York, April 22, 1986

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

On Growing Up as a Normal Adopted Child

To the Editor:

The headline on William L. Pierce's "Adoptees, Without Stigma" (Op-Ed, April 19) was inappropriate and brought this adoptee up short. Have people been regarding me as pathological or inferior all these years? They were curious and often admiring, I thought!

I was adopted at the age of 9 from an orphanage by a single woman, not a common occurrence in those days, so I did not slide into a "normal" family atmosphere. My relief at being out of the orphanage overcame any feelings about the oddness of the situation.

I can't help wondering how many of those adoptees in the studies Mr. Pierce writes about were children adopted at birth and how many were adopted at a later age. Later adoptions are harder on all parties.

If there is a stigma to adoption it is not in the adoption per se but in the questions about one's birth, if only by the absence of information — the adoptee's imagination runs rampant.

The groups and individuals who sought radical changes in standard adoption practices that Mr. Pierce mentions were mostly adoptees seeking access to their natural parents and history. Surely that's normal healthy curiosity.

However happily an adoptee is brought up, the questions are there. Adopted children are different, just as children whose parents are famous or divorced are different, and as in those situations, there are degrees of adjustment. As long as mystery and inquests surround adoptions, they will continue to be the stuff of soap operas.

SHEENA K. GONZALEZ
Forest Hills, N.Y., April 23, 1986



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Chernobyl: Costs and a Warning

The Soviet Economy Will Pay

By Joseph J. Sisco

WASHINGTON — By any dimension, the nuclear accident at Chernobyl is very serious. But it is premature — and would be imprudent — to draw far-reaching judgments about its impact on Soviet domestic and foreign policy. The disaster can be exploited constructively by the United States and its allies, not to try to roll back or weaken the Soviet regime but rather to enhance opportunities for understanding on both arms control and other issues. The United States has strong cards to play, but we need to play them effectively.

We should not overestimate the consequences of the accident. We in the West tend to judge the problems facing Moscow by the standards of our own open society, and we underestimate the capacity of the Soviet Government, which is relatively free of internal pressures, to manage this difficult situation. The antinuclear forces in the West are already busy capitalizing on the public reaction to the accident, but no such agitation is permitted on the eastern side of the Iron Curtain.

Nevertheless, let us have no illusions: the meltdown will have serious consequences. Consider, first, the damage to Mikhail S. Gorbachev's credibility in the West. For the Russians to fail to inform in a timely fashion at least the countries in Eastern Europe and Scandinavia was outrageous and unconscionable. The fact that Chernobyl has a dual use, making plutonium for weapons as well as generating electricity, does not justify this secrecy.

It already seems virtually certain that lives have been unnecessarily lost and will be lost years hence because of this unending Soviet penchant for secrecy. We have, of course, come to expect this of the Russians, but memories in the West are short, and constant reminders are regrettably necessary. We should not let the world forget it or sweep it under the rug.

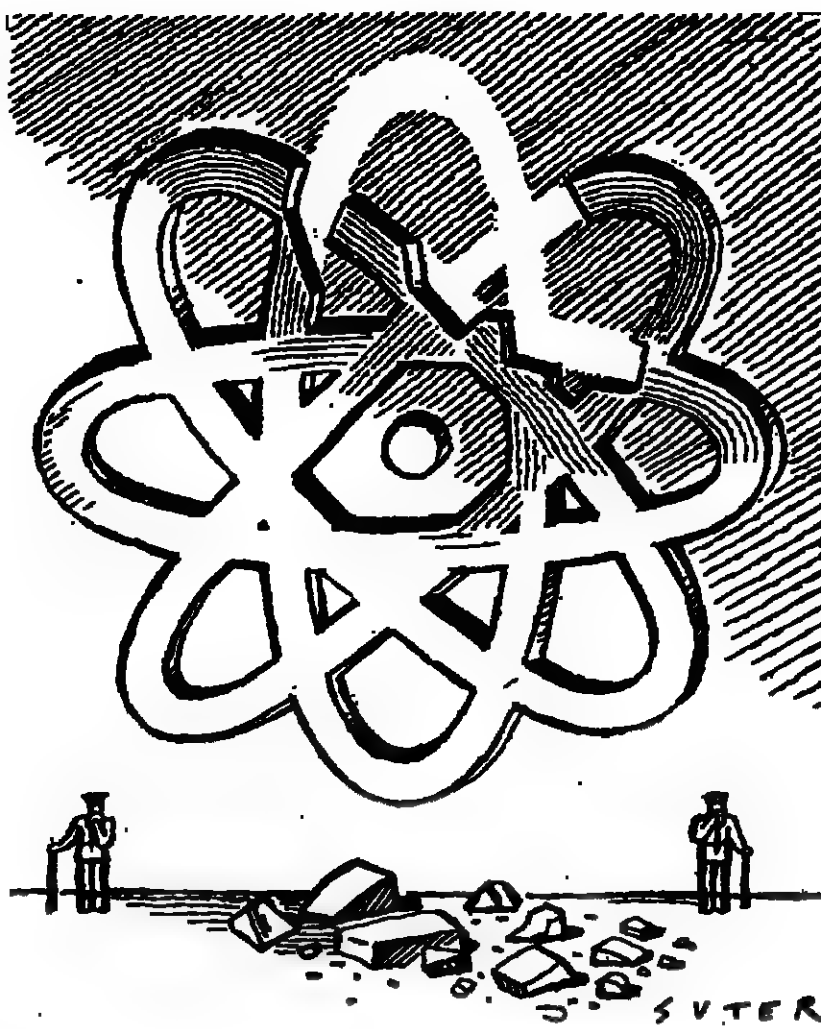
The incident will also impinge, inevitably, on the already serious Soviet economic situation. The unexpected sharp decline in oil prices is already expected to cut Soviet hard currency earnings from energy by 25 to 30 percent, necessitating sharp reductions in imports — and the accident is sure to cut oil exports further. The modest program of economic modernization announced in general terms by Mr. Gorbachev, and approved by the Communist Party Congress in February, will thus be under new pressures, and further delays are probable. Moreover, Mr. Gorbachev's plan to cut the amount of hard currency spent on grain will surely be set back very seriously by the damage to agricultural areas near Chernobyl.

Second, the loss of nuclear power to generate electricity, already in great need if any kind of economic growth is to be achieved, will put an added strain on other Soviet energy sources. It has long been a central goal of Soviet policy to remain self-sufficient in energy while increasing hard currency earnings from energy exports. Between now and the year 2000, Moscow hopes to do as much as it can to substitute natural gas, coal and nuclear power for oil, which accounts for more than half of Soviet hard currency exports. Even without the accident, this effort has consistently fallen short of its targets — and it will surely face greater difficulty now.

Fossil fuel generators may be able to cover part of the shortfall, but they are badly in need of modernization, and the Russians are having considerable difficulty using low-quality Siberian coal in their electrical power system. Nor have the energy-related cooperative ventures negotiated with the West in the 1970's — the natural-gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe, the South Yakutia coal project and the Sakhalin oil and gas development project — been as fruitful as had been hoped. The Soviet Union is richly endowed with both oil and gas, but deposits are widely scattered, and many new reserves lie in remote and inaccessible regions of western Siberia. As for substituting natural gas for oil in electric power plants and industrial boilers, the program entails major investments that simply do not seem forthcoming.

It is hard, then, to escape the conclusion that Mr. Gorbachev now faces harder choices than ever before about the allocation of critical resources. The Chernobyl accident is likely to slow Soviet economic growth and industrial development for some time to come. It would, nevertheless, be a grave mistake for the West to draw too far-reaching conclusions. Soviet oil, gas, coal and hydropower resources are vast. The Soviet Union is a big, strong and resilient country, and we should not be under any illusion that we can exploit the situation today to force greater concessions, on arms control or other issues, than the Russians might otherwise have made. Such an approach is unrealistic and would not be apt to succeed. Far better to wait and let the Chernobyl incident take its own toll on the Soviet economy. □

Joseph J. Sisco, a former career diplomat, was Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs from 1974 to 1976.



Smugness In America Is Pointless

By Daniel Ford

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — "Containment" is not just a United States cold war policy toward the Soviet Union. It is also an important safety feature at American nuclear plants — one that utility officials say will keep us safe from the kind of accident that occurred at the Soviet nuclear plant at Chernobyl.

To be comforted by such reassurances, however, is to overlook well-documented flaws in the way this safety feature has been installed at nuclear plants. Although helpful in certain relatively minor mishaps, existing containment structures could not withstand a major accident.

Containment refers to a special kind of cocoon — a large safety housing — that surrounds each of our commercial nuclear reactors. A supposedly leak-tight structure, it is intended to keep radioactive debris from seeping out of the plant in the event of a serious accident.

Soviet nuclear plants, especially the older ones, are housed in conventional factory-type buildings, not inside heavily reinforced steel or concrete structures. Soviet reactor designs differ from ours in many other ways, yet both United States and Soviet reactors are furnaces in which the splitting of atoms is used to generate electricity.

Both kinds of reactors share one fundamental problem: If something went wrong with the vital cooling systems, the nuclear fuel could overheat rapidly. If that occurred, the fuel could melt. It wouldn't explode — there would be no mushroom cloud — but the sizzling nuclear fuel would release huge amounts of radioactive gas. If this deadly material escaped from the plant, many people living downwind could be harmed.

In the early days of the United States nuclear program, when reactors were tiny by today's standards, a containment building provided a reasonable measure of protection. As the United States moved toward larger reactors, however, containment buildings provided less protection. They would only be able to prevent the escape of radioactive debris from relatively modest accidents — that is, when there is limited melting of the nuclear fuel, as happened at Three Mile Island. But in the event of a major meltdown accident, a modern reactor's uranium core would quickly turn into a heavy white-hot blob of molten metal that could drop onto the floor of the containment building. It would then burn through the concrete pad under the reactor and into the ground. Once a full-scale meltdown began, the excess pressure and explosive hydrogen gas inside the containment could cause this protective barrier to rupture.

Construction practices are a key reason we should not rely on a large degree of protection from standard containment buildings in the event of a meltdown. For one thing, plants are designed with hundreds of pipes and electrical conduits protruding through every containment wall — making them more like pin cushions than solid structures — and some of the seals around these pipes and conduits are likely to produce leaks if an accident occurred.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has documented numerous cases of plant workers forgetting to shut valves and doors that seal off the containment structure.

Moreover, present containments have several serious design flaws. In 1971, an Atomic Energy Commission internal study urged a ban on continued use of the design for containments used at General Electric plants because they were determined to be likely to rupture if an accident occurred.

Daniel Ford, who served as executive director of the Union of Concerned Scientists, frequently writes on nuclear policy issues.

It can happen here, too

occurred. This advice was rejected, however, since the commission felt such a policy would raise too many embarrassing safety questions about the dozens of G.E. plants already in operation.

Federal regulators also decided to look the other way about other containment problems — such as the fact that at many plants key pipes that might carry radioactive water in an accident go outside the containment building.

Americans may wonder — and we may never be told — what mistakes caused the Soviet nuclear accident at Chernobyl. We cannot sit back smugly, however, and think that some magic shield at our own nuclear plants safeguards us from a similar catastrophe. □

FOREIGN AFFAIRS | Flora Lewis

The Sovereignty Itch

TOKYO This is now the 12th annual summit of the major industrial nations, the sixth which President Reagan has attended. People involved ask themselves what purpose they serve.

Of course, insiders say nothing much or quite a lot, depending on their own immediate objectives. For an observant outsider, the answer has to be the dilemma of the glass that is half full and half empty, because the idea of mutual dependence is imposing itself just as the revulsion against dependence and the assertion of sovereignty are gaining ground.

This is perhaps a fancy way of saying the world is shrinking and getting more annoyed with neighbors. The initial idea of these summits, which began with a French invitation in 1974, was to have loose, informal talks about how to face the crisis.

It is not an accident that the annual sessions have become more institutionalized, less informal and more political as the years go by. That is an implicit recognition that the more powerful states of the Western world not only have a lot in common but that none of them, including the U.S., can face any really important problem alone, or deal with it casually.

But the way these summits are going, and each one a little more so, is to emphasize national views, national politics and smaller interests. Don't be overjoyed when it is announced that everybody hates terrorism and will oppose it in their own way, everybody hates somebody else's protectionism, everybody wants stable currencies at a level that suits them, everybody thinks that the Russians should be more candid about their catastrophes.

It isn't hard for all the leaders to go home and to boast that they won points for their constituents on these generalities. It is getting harder for them to go home and to boast that they have advanced the cause of a more cooperative world at the cost of some equitable sacrifices.

These summits are certainly a good institution, even though like England's politics they have no basic charter, because they force countries with clout in the world to accept that they must live by some common rules. But they also reflect the dilemma of resurgent nationalism, which requires scoring a point against a partner in order to claim a gain.

The issue goes beyond the seven nations represented here. It came painfully near the surface over the American raid on Libya, overshadowed by the moment by indignation at Soviet attempts to conceal the dangers of its nuclear disaster. □

There was a stunning divergence of American and European attitudes on the Libyan incident. Americans poured affection on the British because Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher allowed American planes to bomb Libya from U.S. bases in Britain, and poured scorn on France for refusing to allow a shorter flight over France. But Mrs. Thatcher was opposed by a large majority of her countrymen, and may have lost the next election by her decision.

As Sam White, a veteran British correspondent in Paris, said, "Have you noticed how anti-Americanism seems to have crossed the channel?" The underlying issue seems to be the sovereignty itch, the irritation of feeling obliged because of feeling beholden.

For Americans, who still imagine they can act effectively on their own in the world, the anger is at the ingratitude of allies who are prepared

Summitry's political antidote

to accept support but not to give it. For Europeans, the annoyance is having their noses rubbed in their dependency on the U.S. for basic security, which provokes a need to thumb the nose. For the Japanese, the distress is being told that prospering from the world requires joining it and accepting responsibilities.

Everybody wants sympathy and solidarity, everybody has good reasons of his own for feeling too much demand and too little understanding. That is a crossroads question. It is still possible for democratic leaders to focus on persuading their electorates that they have to accept each other's needs, or to show off that they are tough.

Some quite serious people have come to argue that realism means considering the postwar alliance system obsolete. They claim that NATO is no longer based on an agreed sense of where danger lies and that links should be loosened.

They say countries in Europe and Asia should look after themselves so the U.S. can feel free to go its sovereign way without fretting about them. The facts are that this is a disorderly world and no one alone can impose order, but revived nationalisms can destroy it. The virtue of these summits is that they offer a political premium for at least appearing to agree that cooperation is better. □

WASHINGTON | James Reston

The Tips of Failure

WASHINGTON Every week or so, it seems, some thunderclap in the news reminds us of the accidents of life and the unpredictable consequences of human presumption.

No matter how carefully the leaders of nations proclaim their philosophies and plan their national strategies, somehow they are constantly being surprised by some missing link in their calculations.

The Soviet nuclear failure in the Ukraine is merely the latest example. Mikhail Gorbachev has been presenting himself as "the new Soviet man," concerned about the well-being of all nations, and determined to control explosive substances from nuclear power to booze.

But when one of his nuclear reactors blew up, he couldn't control the cloud of radioactive dust drifting across Scandinavia and his Eastern European empire. So like his predecessors, he controlled and suppressed the news.

President Reagan, likewise, has had to deal with the elements of accident and surprise. He has planned for, no doubt with confidence and sincerity, a particular economic policy at home and a Strategic Defense Initiative that would shield the U.S. from atomic weapons.

If his budget and his computers worked, all would be well. But somehow his budgets produced the largest deficits in the history of the Republic; and when the Challenger blew up with its precious human cargo, at least some people here began to wonder where we were going and who was going with us.

There have, however, been some gains from this latest tragedy in the Ukraine. It has, to begin with, taken Mike Deaver and Colonel Qaddafi off the front pages for a few days, and focused attention on the main questions of the arms race and the trade race in the world.

Presumably, the President and the other industrial world leaders, now meeting in Tokyo, will discuss the problem of "terror," and maybe even define it beyond the boundaries of Libya.

There is, to be sure, terror on the commercial airlines, in the major cities, in the bomb-and-run raids in Lebanon, and in the spread of nuclear knowledge.

But even accidental clouds of radioactive dust are terror. And there is little evidence that the world leaders have considered the terror that would ensue if the Qaddafis of the world got

Beyond the news, larger issues

hold of nuclear weapons or even nuclear wastes that can be dumped into harbors and hold vast cities at ransom.

President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev have a special obligation to deal with this problem. The U.S. and the Soviet Union agreed by treaty some years ago to control the further spread of nuclear weapons, and on the whole, they have been faithful to that agreement.

But the other side of this treaty was that if other nations agreed not to produce nuclear weapons, Washington and Moscow would agree to control their own nuclear competition. This, so far, they haven't done.

And the secrecy of Mr. Gorbachev on the accident in the Ukraine has made things even more difficult.

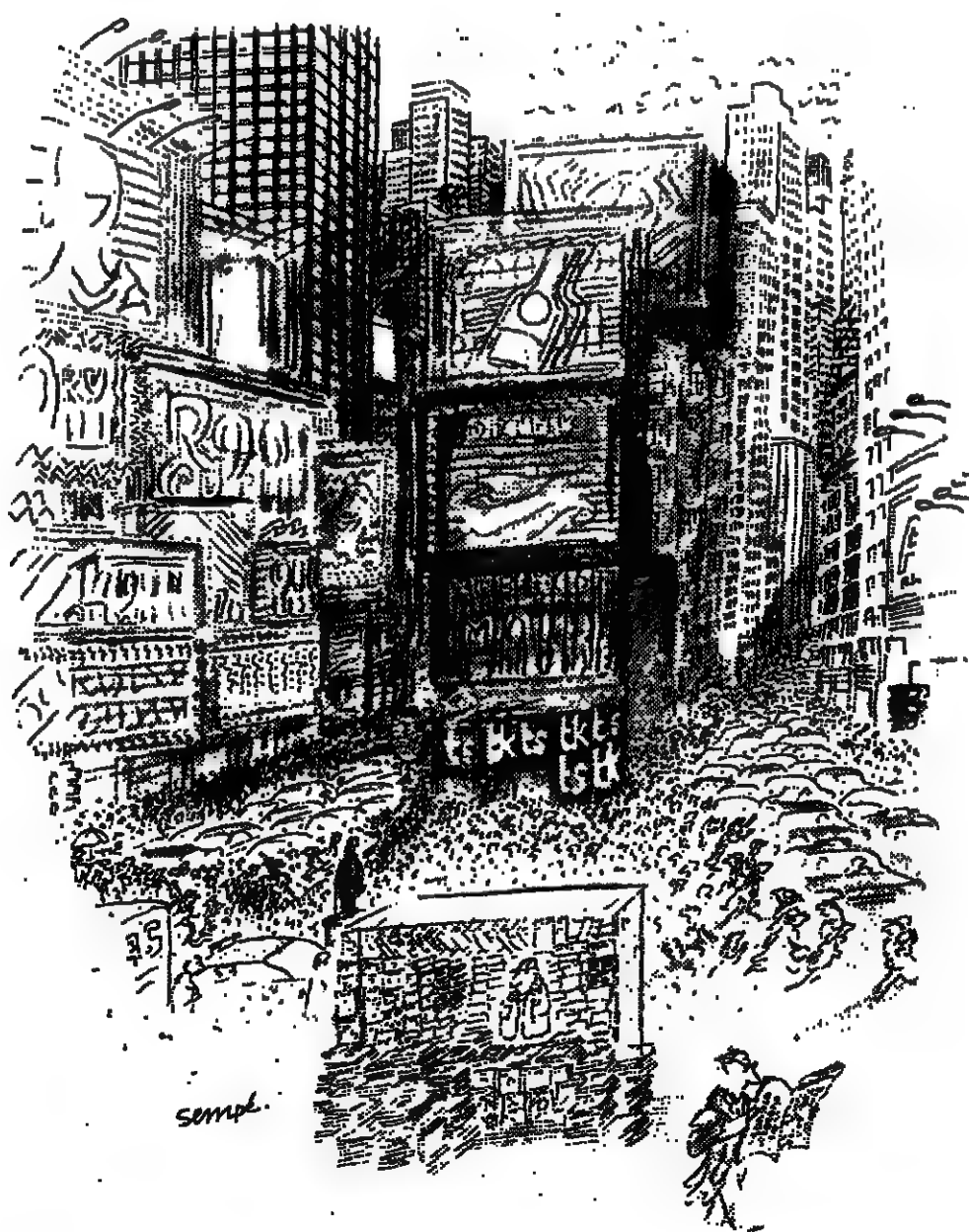
For the politicians in Washington who don't want any arms control are now saying that Mr. Gorbachev, "the new Soviet man," is a fraud, and that in the clutch he is not to be trusted.

The chances are, however, that this talk will probably pass away, like that of Mike Deaver and Colonel Qaddafi, and the President and Mr. Gorbachev will probably meet here any way later in the year.

They will have much to discuss, and in a way they have much in common. For they are both in a jam, the prisoners of their own propaganda, and cannot avoid the accidents of life and their problems both at home and abroad. Herbert Butterfield, my favorite economist-preacher, gave a talk here at the American University some years ago in which he summed up the present dilemma:

"However hard we have tried in the 20th century to make allowances in advance for the unpredictable consequences of violence and war, we have always discovered that the most terrible of these had been omitted from our calculations or only imperfectly foreseen."

"One of the examples of this fact is the loss of liberty in various countries in Eastern Europe and the Balkans — the very regions whose freedom was the primary issue for which we were supposed to have undertaken two world wars." □



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These times demand The Times.

The New York Times

Merrick Comes Back to Broadway

By THOMAS MORGAN

He limps slightly as he walks into the Music Box Theater, an irascible master showman returning to Broadway. Half a dozen assistants, nervously awaiting commands, gather around David Merrick before the Broadway preview of "Loot."

Mr. Merrick, a 75-year-old Broadway legend known for his cunning, intelligence and considerable contributions to the theater, points to the stage and glowers.

"What is it, Mr. Merrick?" asks Leo K. Cohen, his general manager. Mr. Merrick raises a hand and traces three sides of a box in the air.

"Is it the portal, Mr. Merrick?" Mr. Cohen asks. The producer nods. "Is it the color, Mr. Merrick?" The answer is yes. "Is it too dark, Mr. Merrick?" He nods again, and thus continues the exchange until Mr. Merrick is content with the exact shade of the black velvet draping the portal of the stage.

For the assistants, the leading questions and guessing have become a routine way of doing business with Mr. Merrick. Three years ago, the producer suffered a stroke that left him aphasic—able to speak only with difficulty and in limited fashion.

For Mr. Merrick, the last in a breed of theatrical entrepreneurs, a man whose acerbic tongue once could make the toughest agents, actors and

directors quake, this condition severely challenges his efforts to manage his business affairs.

Names, like words, sometimes fail him. When he cannot remember or pronounce the names of Charles Koppelman or Mark Simon, the co-producers of "Loot," Mr. Merrick raises a hand high in the air to refer to Mr. Koppelman, who is tall, and lower for

'He's learned he has to trust,' says Mr. Merrick's general manager.

Mr. Simon, who is short. His energy is diminished, and he is heavily dependent on the assistance of his wife, Etan, and a few close associates, such as Mr. Cohen, to help him communicate with the outside world.

But whatever the limitations caused by the stroke, his admirers and detractors in the theater—and there are many of both—still describe Mr. Merrick as a master of detail who understands every aspect of theater production and instinctively knows how to please an audience.

"The stroke has left its mark, obvi-

ously," said Louis Benjamin, president of Stoll Moss Theaters, a group of London playhouses, one of which—Theater Royal Drury Lane—currently is home to the English production of "42nd Street." "I had a little trouble understanding him, but he always had his colleagues with him, who, here and there, explained what he was saying. I consider the man to be one of the best professionals I have ever met. Doing a deal for a theater as huge as the Theater Royal Drury Lane, is complex to say the least. It was the fastest deal I had ever done with anybody."

"Loot," a black comedy by the late Joe Orton, co-produced by the David Merrick Arts Foundation, marks Mr. Merrick's first foray on Broadway since his stroke. But unlike such earlier efforts as "42nd Street," he did not in this case have to assemble an entire theatrical package. "Loot" came to Mr. Merrick as a successful production, presented by the Manhattan Theater Club, that had already received favorable reviews. To move the play from Off Broadway to Broadway, where it opened last month, Mr. Merrick simply had to add his formidable promotional touch—as well as a substantial amount of money. According to Variety, Mr. Merrick has already spent \$144,000 to advertise the production, which cost \$428,000 to bring to the Music Box.

David Merrick's successes are theatrical history: 11 Tony Awards, more than 100 Tony nominations,

eight Drama Critics awards, and the Olivier, Britain's highest theater award. He has produced 86 Broadway shows, including "Loot," "42nd Street," "Look Back in Anger," "Play It Again, Sam," "Gypsy," "Becket" and "Hello, Dolly!" Twenty-six years ago, he had six productions running on Broadway at once. According to published reports, during the late 1950's and in the 1960's he consistently grossed about \$20 million annually and earned more than \$2 million a year from his hits.

Bernard Jacobs, president of the Shubert Organization, who is an admirer of Mr. Merrick's skill at putting shows together, said that he often fought with him over contracts. "He wanted better terms than I thought we could afford to give anybody and still maintain the structure of the theater," said Mr. Jacobs. "He thought that without him, there was no theater."

Until his stroke, he negotiated his own business deals and relished both secrecy and promotional stunts, developing a reputation as a shrewd publicist. Once, to prevent a particular critic from attending a preview of "Philadelphia, Here I Come," he canceled the performance and bought back or exchanged 1,100 tickets, explaining that "a rat in the generator" had caused an electrical failure. On another occasion, this producer who disdained actors and feuded with critics found an accountant, a shoe salesman, a meat packer and four other people with the same names as New York theater critics and printed their favorable reviews after previews of his musical "Subways Are for Sleeping."

Since the stroke and its aftermath, Mr. Merrick, as much as ever, intends to show that he runs his own affairs. It is a formidable task. His wife, Mr. Cohen or another aide must accompany him and speak for him, a state of affairs that embarrasses him greatly, according to his wife. He cannot negotiate over the telephone. Mr. Cohen says that although Mr. Merrick's speech has improved, the lingering impediment forces him to defer some decisions to others.

"He has to share more information than he did before," said Mr. Cohen. "He's learned that he has to trust, which is interesting for a man who has not trusted before. That doesn't mean I couldn't be fired in half an hour."

His long-time friend, Morton Mitofsky, an attorney who served as Mr. Merrick's first court-appointed conservator following his stroke, said: "His mind is extraordinarily acute. But I don't understand everything he

Arts & Leisure

says. I will get a word here or there. I'll say, 'David, do you mean this or do you mean that?' He will respond to a question. He displays the frustration and points to his mouth."

The speech impediment and diminished energy have not prevented Mr. Merrick from launching new endeavors. A year after the stroke, with his wife's assistance, he took the multi-million-dollar "42nd Street" to London, where it won an Olivier. At the same time, he continued to oversee two national touring companies of the show as well as the New York production, now in its sixth year. "42nd Street," which cost him an estimated \$2.5 million of his own money to produce, will net about \$15 million over the next three years, he said.

In a rare interview recently, in which his responses to questions were clarified by his wife and Mr. Cohen, Mr. Merrick talked about the projects

"I don't think he has a spelled-out formula," Mrs. Merrick added. "It's a nose, an instinct, right? Am I right?" she said, leaning toward him. He nodded and looked uncomfortable.

David Merrick first became ill on Feb. 13, 1983. As Mr. Cohen remembers it, Etan Merrick became alarmed when her husband did not appear at a social function. Returning to their East Side apartment, she found him unconscious. After several weeks of hospital care, Mr. Merrick escaped from the Rusk Institute, where he had been receiving treatment. He was found in a wheelchair toppled over in front of a Korean noodle factory on Third Avenue.

"It was pure David Merrick," Mr. Cohen said. "He must be in control. That's when I knew he would be all right."

During that time, with Merrick productions continuing and deals in the

Until his stroke, Merrick negotiated his own business deals and relished both secrecy and promotional stunts.

he has in the works, including a French farce called "Lily and Lily," which he plans to produce soon in London. According to Mrs. Merrick, her husband continues to travel to London, Paris and Berlin in search of new plays. And, according to one of his attorneys, Mr. Merrick is negotiating plans to take "42nd Street" to Japan and investigating the possibility of making a sequel to the movie "Semi-Tough," for which he owns the rights.

At the interview, Mr. Merrick, who dresses impeccably and still wears his trademark bristly black mustache, was asked why he thought "Loot" would be successful on Broadway. His response was a garbled stammer. Mr. Cohen, watching him struggle, understood and quickly responded.

"The fact that you liked it, you thought that the audience would like it, isn't that right, Mr. Merrick?" asked Mr. Cohen. Mr. Merrick nodded. "It's just his feeling," said Mr. Cohen.

works, the producer was unable to handle his affairs. William Goodstein, an attorney, advised Mr. Merrick to agree to a conservatorship, under which a designated individual would be authorized to handle his business and financial affairs. At the time, Mr. Merrick was estranged from his fourth wife and was closest to his third wife, Etan, a portrait painter and interior designer from Sweden, from whom he had been divorced for a number of years.

"Mort was appointed conservator for technical and legal reasons," Mr. Goodstein said of Mr. Mitofsky. "But he consulted with Etan for the major decisions."

After Etan and David Merrick remarried in 1983, Mrs. Merrick became a co-conservator with Mr. Mitofsky, and in February 1984, Mrs. Merrick became sole conservator. Two months later, former Mayor Robert F. Wagner was named guardian for Mr. Merrick's two adolescent children.

Elizabeth Taylor — Her Life Has Been the Stuff of Movies

By VINCENT CANBY

As Elizabeth Taylor demonstrates in "The Sandpiper" (1985), it's not impossible to do a convincing love scene while a bird is walking around on the top of your head. Yet it can't be easy. The bird that threatens to upstage Miss Taylor and Richard Burton, as they lounge in front of a Big Sur fireplace talking about love and freedom of choice, is nothing as spectacular as a condor or as comic as a medium-sized roasting chicken. It's a sandpiper, but even tiny sandpipers are unreliable.

When it comes to the stealing of scenes, small, fidgety birds are more dangerous than colts, babies, carnivorous children and Indian elephants, all of which, at one point or another, Miss Taylor has had to deal with in her remarkably long-lived, productive career that's being honored in New York Monday night.

The occasion is the Lincoln Center Film Society's annual tribute to "a significant film artist," whose previous honorees have included Charlie Chaplin, Alfred Hitchcock, Billy Wilder, George Cukor, Laurence Olivier and Federico Fellini. Though the emphasis has been on directors or actor-directors (in the cases of Chaplin and Lord Olivier), the Film Society has also honored performers—Fred Astaire, Bob Hope, Barbara Stanwyck, Claudette Colbert and, jointly, Paul Newman (who also directs on occasion) and Joanne Woodward.

Never before, however, has the Film Society celebrated anyone quite like this violet-eyed beauty. Having begun her film career 44 years ago at the age of 10, Miss Taylor has grown up in the full view of a voracious public for whom the triumphs and disasters of her personal life have automatically become extensions of her screen performances. She's different from the rest of us, and from all those other "significant film artists" cited earlier by the Film Society.

More than anyone else I can think of, Elizabeth Taylor represents the complete movie phenomenon—what movies are as an art and an industry, and what they have meant to those of us who have grown up watching them in the dark. She's survived the changing manners and economics of movies from the heyday of the great Hollywood studios (in her case, of M-G-M and the Big Daddyship of Louis B. Mayer) into the era of pay-cable television.

She's the history of movies as reported in the fan magazines, on the front pages of the tabloids, in the film quarters and in enough feature stories to wrap up every five-letter food fish in the Pacific Ocean.

Some of these stories are simply gaga ("Elizabeth Taylor: Now a Grownup Turning 17, She Talks About Her Acting and Romances"), some condescending ("Elizabeth Taylor: She Insures Her Jewelry and Her Jewelry Insures Her") and some aspiring to a certain, comparative seriousness ("Elizabeth Taylor: She Takes a Hard, Utterly Frank Look at Herself").

In addition, she's the two Oscars she's won as the best actress of the year—the first for a good, tough performance in "Butterfield 8" (1960), which some people thought she'd received mostly because she'd almost died of pneumonia in London during the first, aborted effort to make "Cleopatra." The second, far less controversial Oscar was voted for her still riotously funny, bravura performance in Edward Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" (1966).

She is, further, the sum of her various marriages, of what are usually reported as her "heartbreaks," of her illnesses and of her million-dollar-per-picture contracts. She's a lap-dis-



The actress in "National Velvet" (1944) and "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" (1958)—"Her career is not comparable to that of any other American film actress."



solve of dozens of contradictory images—of the poor little rich girl, the pathetic widow, the willful home-wrecker, the doting mother, the most beautiful woman in the world, the figure that made Joan Rivers a major television replacement star (for Johnny Carson), as well as the characters she's played over the years in movies excellent, bad and forgettably indifferent.

The clips that will be shown at Avery Fisher Hall tomorrow night, which have been chosen from the more than 50 films Miss Taylor has made, are as much a social history of America, as refracted through Hollywood's mostly transparent, ankle-deep daydreams, as they are a record of a very particular career.

What's astonishing about these clips is how effectively they evoke the Taylor career and the talent that, from movie to movie, hasn't always been equally apparent. It's one thing to put together a successful montage of clips featuring a personality as gracefully defined as Fred Astaire's is in his dance numbers. It's something else to make a coherent tribute by chopping up a lot of different kinds of movies whose only common denominator is the actress playing in them. This isn't easy, but Monday night's program, directed by Wendy Keys and edited by Donald P. Finamore, succeeds so well that it even makes me want to go back and look at some of the things I thought to be—at best—high camp when I first saw them.

Because of time and politesse, the Lincoln Center tribute does not dwell on (read that as a euphemism for "include") a lot of the Taylor duds that one remembers with a good deal of pleasure, if only because of their bold wrongheadedness. Among these is "Ash Wednesday" (1973), in which Miss Taylor plays a woman of 50 or so who undergoes head-to-foot plastic surgery to rekindle the desire of her husband, only to discover that physical beauty isn't everything.

That's a movie I'd get up at 4 in the morning to watch again. I also have similarly perverted memories of "The Blue Bird," George Cukor's hysterical American-Russian co-production based on the Maurice Maeterlinck classic (Shirley Temple's was better); of Joseph Losey's "Boom," and of the Burton-Taylor "Dr. Faustus" (done with the complicity of the Oxford University Dramatic Society).

What Mrs. Keys and Mr. Finamore have successfully brought off is a career retrospective that somehow rises above the blandness of much of the material, especially those clips from Miss Taylor's junior-miss period at M-G-M. One clip from "Lassie Comes Home" (1943) is enough to establish the fact that the actress was a stunner virtually from birth. With the exception of Clarence

Brown's "National Velvet" (1944), none of these early films has much interest other than as social history.

What is most surprising is how well the personality and appeal of the actress survive the necessarily wholesale clipping from the later, major films—from "Virginia Woolf," "Suddenly Last Summer," "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," and even "The Last Time I Saw Paris," a thoroughly messed-up expansion of F. Scott Fitzgerald's "Babylon Revisited," fitted out with a title that was then (in 1954) somewhat better known than Fitzgerald's because of the Kate Smith recording of the Jerome Kern-Oscar Hammerstein 2d song and Elliot Paul's book of Paris memoirs.

There are also clips from "Father's Little Dividend" (ruthlessly but wonderfully stolen by Spencer Tracy), the aforementioned "Sandpiper," "Cleopatra," "Raintree County" and "Reflections in a Golden Eye," as well as from "The Taming of the Shrew," Franco Zeffirelli's attempt to turn the acting couple then known as "the Burtons" into the Lunts of 1967. Miss Taylor is not a definitive Kate, but she tries with a good deal of furious comic spirit that looks even better today than it did nearly 20 years ago.

Two of her best performances still appear to be in "A Place in the Sun" (1951) and "Giant" (1956), both directed by George Stevens, who also had the distinction of having directed one of her worst, "The Only Game in Town" (1970).

It's not altogether fair to judge an actress's career by this sort of hit-and-run, random sampling. Yet Elizabeth Taylor's career is not comparable to that of any other American film actress. Some, like Bette Davis and Katharine Hepburn, have won more awards and been in our consciousness even longer, in more consistently entertaining and better films. Miss Taylor, however, occupies a slightly different spot in our history, being as much a figure of the audience's creation as of her own.

Like movies themselves, she's grown up with us, as we have with her. She's someone whose entire life has been played in a series of settings forever denied the fourth wall. Elizabeth Taylor is the most important character she's ever played. Because she's never had any real, sustained privacy, she's had to progress from childhood to middle age with what is, in effect, a bird on the top of her head.

It's not a meticulously trained sandpiper, but the public reputation—as well as the public identification with her highs and lows—that keeps threatening to upstage her. I don't know if she's a better actress without that bird, but we'd probably respond to her differently, and she'd certainly look odd.

Possessions

BY J. SAMUEL SMART / Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Malaska

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- 72 Actor
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- 76 Roscoe —, memorable comedian
- 77 Bright star in Lyra
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- 86 Allison of TV fame
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ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

PAROTID REGAL ALICE
 100 TIME CURED GOWAN
 50S HETTY COFFEE VANDU
 HIDE ODA GUSTON GILL
 ANNE STAINS TUTS CLIP
 STRAIT ADRE OAR ADERS
 POAR YOUNG BARNARD
 ENEHES BEAUC GNEYAS
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 ANDORRA BARNARD AMES
 SEINE ROS RIVA STANG
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40 YEARS AFTER

'Misperception of the evil inherent in the Holocaust is widespread today,' writes Kalman Sultanik

MANY OF US thought, 40 years ago, that one of the few historical events that would never be forgotten was the atrocity of the Holocaust. Many of us thought at the time that the lessons of the Holocaust would burrow into the minds of all succeeding generations. But we now see how naive we were.

Perhaps the first indication of this was demonstrated in the Nuremberg war-crimes trials, where the key element was that the Holocaust was simply one of the war crimes of the Nazi regime.

At the time many of us were stunned at the notion that the Holocaust was, in any sense at all, a war crime. Its prime purpose was to exterminate the Jews, who were in no sense enemies of Germany and who took no part in the war, but were merely millions of scattered unarmed individuals—helpless men, women and children. A large number of first-class German army divisions were organized to carry out the torture and murder of the Jews at a time when Germany was engaged in a life-and-death struggle against Russia.

Not only was the Holocaust not merely a war crime—it was a tremendous burden on the German army, and in all likelihood it played a part in the destruction of the Nazi regime.

How could the Holocaust be just a war crime? It was a savagely brutal and maniacal crime whose roots must be sought in the history of the Jews in Christendom.

AFTER THE travesty of the Nuremberg trials followed two major attempts to pervert the plain and simple meaning of the Holocaust. One is that of the "revisionist" historians, who have gone to the most preposterous lengths to prove that the Holocaust never happened at all.

The other is that of the "universalists," who go to equal lengths to show that the Holocaust was just one of many atrocities in our century—the German attempt to wipe out the Polish elite, starve the Russian prisoners of war, and kill off the Gypsies, and even, going further back, it includes the Turkish massacre of the Armenians in World War I.

Any instance of atrocious behaviour anywhere in the world, such as the events in Cambodia, come to be called "Holocaust," as though the Holocaust were merely a routine element of life, part of human behaviour.

The revisionist historians are

perhaps of no importance: they give the impression of being mere cranks. But the universalists surely represent a widespread phenomenon of greater interest to Jews, because there is something attractive in their assurance that the Jews were not singled out for destruction just because they were Jews, but merely shared the fate of many others.

In the case of the universalists, there is indeed a convergence of two different influences. The first is the susceptibility of many Jews to Soviet propaganda, according to which no Jews were killed as such in any Holocaust; it was simply that many people were killed by Nazi beasts.

The second influence is psychological: deep down in their hearts many Jews, especially among the younger generation, are gripped by a feeling of horror at the thought that somewhere there are many unknown people who wish to kill them merely because they are Jews. It reassures them to feel that they are not being singled out—they are no

different from anyone else. It may be the last extremity of assimilation—in a graveyard.

MORE DANGEROUS than this universalization or diminution of the Holocaust is the recent policy and action of many politicians and heads of government to do away with the Holocaust once and for all, to forget or distort its meaning. The guilt is too much for them to bear.

Undoubtedly, this official attempt to warp the plain meaning of the Holocaust began with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl just a year ago, when, on the 40th anniversary of the end of the war, he made an attempt to reintegrate the Nazi murderers with the German people and German history.

When I spoke with him in Bergen-Belsen, before his visit to Bitburg, he said: "In Bitburg there were no Nazis—just young draftees." But history cannot be manipulated by political expedients or by

charismatic political leaders: truth must be the criterion in teaching the young and future generations. This is accompanied by a total rewriting of history—to the effect that the Nazi regime was made up of criminal elements that had no support among the German people.

It is certainly true that many Germans who supported Hitler might not have been anti-Semites. The fact remains, however, that in the final analysis it was Hitler's demented obsession with the Jews that brought about the Holocaust and at the same time the destruction of Germany, both as a military power and as a moral government.

The misperception of the evil inherent in the Holocaust is widespread today. The mere fact that someone like Ezra Pound, who approved the massacre of the East European Jews and, for that matter, warned the American Jews with glee that their turn would also come, can have the 100th anniversary of his birth celebrated by countless aes-

thetes and "thinkers" shows us how far the moral dimension of Nazi evil has been forgotten.

THE HOLOCAUST is a fact of history. But there is real danger that it may be remembered only by the Jews and forgotten by the rest of the world.

Though in its time a uniquely Jewish event, the Holocaust may serve as a model in the future for the massacres of dissidents and minorities.

The distortion of the Holocaust, the forgetting of its lessons, plays a fundamental role in world politics today. That is why it is so essential not to abandon the quest for the individuals who were the actual instruments of Nazi dementia—the torturers, the sadists and the murderers. We must insist on their being brought to trial, not out of vindictiveness but as a way of demonstrating to people born since World War II that we are not talking about abstract ideas, but about flesh-and-blood monsters.

Finally, the Holocaust must serve as a bulwark against the sophisticated exploitation of unfounded prejudices. The Jews of our generation are demanding a comprehension of the great evil of the Holocaust—in the hope that the State of Israel and the free world as a whole will be preserved.

The writer is a member of the American section of the World Zionist Executive and a vice president of the World Jewish Congress.

Eisenhower's testimony

ON a recent tour of the forward areas in First and Third Armies, I stopped momentarily at the salt mines to take a look at the German treasure. There is a lot of it.

But the most interesting—although horrible—sight that I encountered during the trip was a visit to a German internment camp near Gotha. The things I saw beggar description. While I was touring the camp I encountered three men who had been inmates and by one ruse or another had made their escape. I interviewed them through an interpreter. The visual evidence and the verbal testimony of starvation, cruelty and bestiality were so overpowering as to leave me a bit sick. In one room, where they [there] were piled up twenty or thirty naked men, killed by starvation, George Patton would not even enter. He said he would get sick if he did so.

I made the visit deliberately, in order to be in position to give first-hand evidence of these things if ever, in the future, there develops a tendency to charge these allegations merely to "propaganda."

From The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower: The War Years—IV, edited by Alfred D. Chandler, Baltimore and London, Johns Hopkins Press.

The boy who saw it all

By ELAINE FLETCHER
Special to The Jerusalem Post

IN 1939, when Polish-Jewish refugees began trickling into the Carpatho-Russian region of Hungary, community records in Munkacs were adjusted to accommodate the new arrivals.

Dov Dinur remembers how as a boy he watched his grandfather, an administrator for the local rabbi, perform the task.

Using specially "aged" ink, the old man squeezed births, deaths and marriages into spaces between existing names in the giant leather-bound volumes.

Poles who could not speak a word of Hungarian thus were able to "prove" to the authorities that their family had been in the region since the 19th century—and avoid deportation.

Forty years later, Dinur, now a historian living in Haifa, confronted his memories of Carpatho-Russian in a history of Jewish communal life there before and during the Holocaust.

His work, which focuses on the Jewish community in the regional capital of Ungvar, recently was translated into English and is to be published soon by an American university press.

BOTH BEFORE and during World War II, Carpatho-Russia was a unique region for Jews, according to Dinur. Tucked away behind mountains, in an off-disputed border region, it served as a haven for refugees in the early years of the war.

Yet, once the Germans invaded Hungary in 1944, Carpatho-Russian Jews were the first to be deported to Auschwitz.

It was, Dinur says, the most rural Jewish settlement in Europe, a place where 30 per cent of the region's 120,000 Jews owned and farmed land, and where other Jews were lumberjacks, miners, millers and distillers.



A Zionist hachshara before the Germans took over Hungary

Zionist emissaries harvested knowledgeable recruits from the region. And in the early 1940s, nearly 2,000 young men and women from Carpatho-Russia belonged to hachsharas, training centres preparing them for kibbutz life in Eretz Yisrael—while only a few hundred youths in the rest of Hungary belonged to the movement.

"You'd get up two hours earlier so that you could pray, and you'd make a stop to learn a bit of Talmud in the middle, and Shabbat you'd sit the whole day and study, but all the rest you work," he said summing up the average farm routine.

Dinur remembers accompanying his mother one night to rout his older brother from a meeting of religious-Zionist youth, where boys and girls dared to sit together. His mother pulled his brother by the ears out of his chair and dragged him away.

DINUR WAS careful to avoid such rebellion until after his mother's death, and his own, had been turned upside down.

He remembers the day the final unraveling began, when the Germans arrived in Budapest in 1944.

Barely 16, he had been sent to the big city to run a family distillery after his older brother was drafted into a Hungarian forced-labour brigade.

"It was clear there would be big trouble and my place was with my family," he said, describing how he rushed to the Budapest train station as Germans occupied the city.

He turned back, however, when he saw Jews being arrested as they boarded the trains. Soon after that, he shaved off the last suggestion of sidelocks. Posing as a Gentile, he fled to the countryside, where he found work as a farmhand.

Unwittingly, he went to a settlement of ethnic Germans. And the local boys—along with Dinur—soon found themselves drafted into the

A week before he was to be mobilized, he slipped away to the Russian front. There, he was nearly killed twice before convincing the Russians that he wasn't a German spy.

DINUR MADE IT back to Carpatho-Russia at the end of the war as a Zionist underground member.

By then, his mother and four of his seven other brothers and sisters were dead. Dinur estimates that only about 20 per cent of the Carpatho-Russian Jews survived.

"When I came back there was almost nobody there. It was horrible, all of those empty places."

There are some historians who contend that if the Jews had been working the land, working in the mines, they could not have been wrenched from their communities so easily, Dinur noted. But Carpatho-Russia's experience disproves any such thesis, he added. "When they took out the Jews," he recalls, "local residents complained there was not enough milk for the babies."

Dinur said his book on Ungvar is part of a new trend in Holocaust research. By studying one region or city in detail, historians can sharpen the picture of events between 1939 and 1945.

For instance, Dinur believes that Budapest Jewry has been wrongly accused of standing by idly while Carpatho-Russian Jews were deported.

He said seven trains carrying about 21,000 Carpatho-Russians Jews to camps in 1944 were recalled by the Hungarian government after Budapest Jews applied pressure on the regime.

Dinur also uncovered stories of Jews who tried to rebel or escape. In the first week of the German occupation of Ungvar, leaders of two rival bandit sects plotted one escape scheme for the 15,000 Jews rounded up there. The plan included breaking into a police station and army storehouse.

"They felt that even if one Jew were taken out without an effort to rescue them, it would never be given."

A small human gesture

By ARNOLD AGES
Toronto

DURING a radio interview in Canada two years ago, Prof. Irving Abella was asked to describe the 1938 Evian refugee conference. Abella is co-author, with Harold Troper, of *None Is Too Many*, the acclaimed historical study of the Canadian government's anti-Semitic immigration policies before, during and after World War II.

Abella indicated that the 32-nation conference, called at the behest of President Roosevelt and held in Evian, France, did absolutely nothing to help European Jews who were trapped in the nightmare of Nazism. Only the Dominican Republic made a small gesture in this regard, he said.

Some 46 years after its helpful gesture, the story of the Dominican Republic's extraordinary act of humanitarianism toward European Jews is becoming part of the public record. The number of Jews from Europe who actually obtained sanctuary on the island of Hispaniola was relatively small—some 600 in all—but the symbolic nature of their rescue is all-important.

The reason why the Dominican Republic made the offer at Evian in the first place was reported in the March 16 edition of the Ft. Lauderdale *News Sun Sentinel*.

In a front page article in that publication, staff writer John Platero indicated that Dominican Republic President Rafael Trujillo offered asylum "to soften world reaction to the slaughter in the Dominican Republic in 1937 of an estimated 20,000 Black Haitians and to 'whiten' the racial mixture in his country."

SHORTLY AFTER the Evian meeting was concluded, the Dominicans showed they meant business when they set up Dorca (Dominican Republic Settlement Association), a New York-based organization that sent representatives to Europe to select those to be offered refuge in the Caribbean island.

Almost 100 of the original 600 inhabitants of Sosua, the settlement site on the Atlantic side of Hispaniola, now live in Florida. They recently shared with the Ft. Lauderdale newspaper their reminiscences of the flight from Europe and the reception they received in the Dominican Republic.

The first settlers arrived at the remote coastal strip of land, some 80,000 dunams in all, in May 1940. The terrain was mostly jungle without any roads or other amenities.

Each of the new immigrants was given 80 dunams of land, 10 cows and a horse. The intention was that the Jewish settlement would engage in cattle-raising and dairy farming. Those interviewed by Platero indicated that farming came hard to the urbanized Jewish settlers.

Yet they managed to raise cucumbers, tomatoes, peppers and other vegetables. In fact, during the war years the community in Sosua actually prospered, "but most of the

The Jewish World page is edited by Moshe Kohn



A milkman in the Sosua Jewish settlement, Dominican Republic, 1941

(Beit Hachinukh)

residents knew that they would not spend the rest of their lives in Sosua."

Many of the single men in the Sosua settlement eventually married Dominican women. There were many divorces among this group because of divergent backgrounds and other forms of incompatibility.

WITH THE END of World War II, most of the Sosua residents drifted

away, some to the Dominican capital but most to the U.S.—particularly Florida.

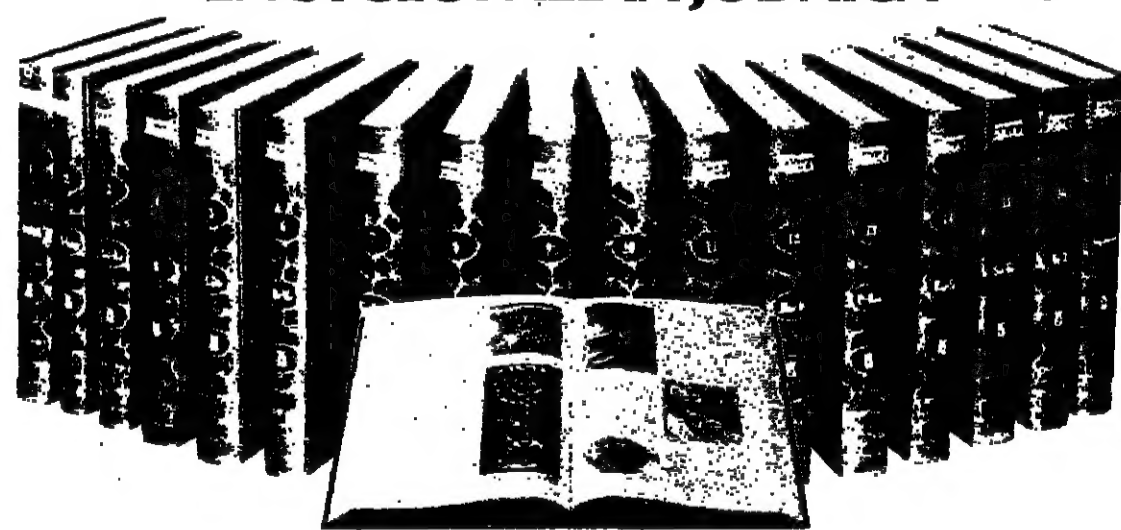
"Many sold their land to neighbours who opted to remain and became wealthy dairy farmers. Currently they produce much of the milk, meat and cheese consumed in the Dominican Republic, Platero wrote.

Today only about two dozen Jew-

ish families remain in Sosua, and their numbers decline each year.

Annual reunions are held by those who spent the war years in Sosua; they are held in the Miami area, in New York City and Los Angeles. "The older we get, the closer we feel," said one veteran Sosuan, now living in Florida. "It seems as if destiny and a unique experience drew us together." (JTA)

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TWA

Bright spot in electronics industry Haifa cash register firm bucks trend of dismissals

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA - It is not all gloom in the high-tech electronics industry despite the present trend towards cutbacks and layoffs at some established firms.

TMR Electronics, which manufactures computerized cash registers and supermarket management systems, is one company that is actually taking on staff.

The byside firm employs 40 people and needs up to 12 more, mainly engineers, technicians, software programmers and some assemblers.

The firm, which was founded in 1979, rose to prominence during the period of hyper-inflation when stores, especially supermarkets, could not keep pace with daily price changes.

TMR was quick to provide the answer with computerized point-of-sale systems based on coding, which enables prices to be adjusted at the touch of a button.

Today, with inflation more or less under control, the company's products are still selling well, as an increasing number of shops and chain store owners realize the benefits of the computerized management systems, said TMR marketing manager Len Dreyer.

The benefits, he said, include instant stock-taking facilities, efficient ordering and supply control and analysis of customer shopping habits.

"The system can assess and define peak shopping periods, enabling store managers to decide in advance when to put on extra cashiers and to

stock up shelves," said Dreyer.

New features like automatic credit card accounting and bar coding by laser are also being integrated into existing systems. Although bar coding has not yet been widely introduced in Israel, Dreyer expects the method to be in common use within the next two years.

TMR designs and manufactures all the equipment, with the exception of the electronic scales, which are made by the firm's sister company at Kibbutz Beit Keshet, near Afula.

Sales of TMR products in Israel have increased steadily over the years, reaching \$1.6 million in 1984 and rising to \$2.4m. last year.

The company is concerned, however, that the local market will reach saturation point within two years. To avoid running out of customers, the firm is now switching to exports, concentrating initially on the European market.

The firm recently participated in a trade fair in Hanover, Germany, where its products caught the attention of not only the Europeans but also the Japanese.

"We realize that to ensure our future we have to open up new markets abroad for our existing products,"

A COMPUTER is soon to be incorporated in educational programmes at Tel Mond prison. The computer, provided by the Labour and Social Affairs Ministry, will be used to help prisoners complete their basic schooling and study technological subjects.

Dollar seen on the upbeat

The dollar last week rose against major currencies following several weeks of sharp declines. For the week it gained 2.1% against the DM and Swiss franc, 1.8% against the pound sterling and 1% against the Japanese yen.

The dominant force that continued to determine currency movements was the open political disagreement among major governments. Last week the West-German central bank joined the Japanese effort to stop the dollar's decline and bought dollars on the open market for the first time in several months.

As the president of the Bundesbank firmly declared that no further dollar drop will be allowed, the market began to reassess the ability of the American Administration to ignore those pressures and promote a further decline.

Conflicting opinions within the U.S. reinforced this view. The influential Senate Banking Committee warned against the inflationary implications of the dollar's fall. This prospect of an agreement to halt the dollar decline in the Tokyo summit reversed the bearish sentiment towards the currency.

The DM and Swiss franc were particularly undermined by concern

regarding the possible economic implications of the nuclear radiation mishap. Weak U.S. economic statistics were completely ignored by the market. March factory orders fell 2.3% and the trade deficit to \$14.52 billion from \$12.49b. in February.

Forecast of moves. - The driving force behind the dollar's recent 10% decline was the American effort to talk down the dollar and this was met by growing resistance from Germany and Japan.

The issue will be discussed in the Tokyo summit today and tomorrow, and any agreement reached will shape the direction of the exchange rates. The most likely outcome is a compromise to stabilize the market around current levels.

Therefore, the dollar's strength last week should be regarded as the result of a large-scale squaring of short dollar positions, as the market adjusted itself to this possibility.

To avoid any unpleasant surprises, we advise not to establish new positions until a clear direction emerges. If the summit results in only vague statements and a basic no-decision situation, we may witness another period of economic-political conflict and extreme price volatility. (Dr. Boaz Barak advisory service)

Car airconditioners for the EC market

The Philcar company of Petah Tikva, which makes car airconditioners, had its own stall at the International Car Fair in Barcelona, Spain, which closed on Friday. When the Spanish industry minister visited the stall on April 30, and asked why the Israeli flag was not flown on it, he ordered it flown for the final two days of the fair, according to Philcar general manager Arie Amitan.

Philcar demonstrated its airconditioners which combine elements of its own design and manufacture, integrated with Japanese elements. The units were installed on a trial basis for a number of Spanish customers, earlier this year, in various Seat and Opel models.

LABOUR BRIEFS

By TSIPI KUPER

ELAT HOTELS prefer hiring foreign workers rather than unemployed Israelis, because foreigners are prepared to work for lower pay, a Labour and Social Affairs Ministry spokesman said yesterday. Hotel Association officials have said they will ask Labour Minister Moshe Katsav this week to issue work permits to thousands of these foreigners. The town's labour exchange cannot supply the approximately 2,200 skilled and 1,200 unskilled workers required. Elat has almost no unemployment.

The ministry spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* that 96 foreign workers in Elat were deported in the last three months, and Israelis took up their places in the hotels. "There is no shortage of people, especially demobilized soldiers, willing to go south for a couple of months to work, have some fun and earn a little money," he said.

WAGES in the textile industry, currently lower than those paid in Taiwan and South Korea, may be

raised to meet West European standards if a proposal by Polgat Industries manager Dov Pollack is implemented. At present, many blue-collar textile workers earn below the country's minimum monthly wage of a gross NIS 315 (\$210).

In a recent meeting with Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar, Pollack proposed raising gross monthly wages to between NIS 750 and 900 (\$500-600). This would be conditional on the workers doing three shifts to utilize equipment to maximum capacity, and on worker output equaling the level prevailing in West Germany. The proposal is to be brought before the Histadrut's trade union department and its textile workers' union, Kessar said.

PLANS FOR AID to Mitzpeh Ramon and Yeroham were mooted long before the development towns' problems made the headlines, when Yeroham held an eight-day strike last month. Moshe Davrat, investment adviser at the Ministry of Economics and Planning, told *The Jerusalem Post* that plans to provide tax

exemptions for workers and firms in Mitzpeh Ramon had been raised by his office in March.

After Yeroham went on a general strike to protest against its severe socio-economic problems, the ministry decided to adapt its proposals to suit Yeroham's needs as well. Among the proposals was a suggestion to exempt from income tax workers who make up to NIS 3,000 monthly. There was also a proposal to exempt from employers' tax any business operating within the boundaries of the local council.

"While there are development towns with worse unemployment problems, Mitzpeh Ramon and Yeroham are in danger of losing their residents, since there are few places of work near these towns," Davrat said. "Those who are out of work simply leave."

FEWER PEOPLE were entitled to unemployment insurance in April than in March, according to the employment service, which made payments to 1,630 people last month, 100 less than in March.

WHAT'S ON

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JERUSALEM

Museums
ISRAEL MUSEUM. Exhibitions: "A Man and His Land," Moshe Dayan collection of Israel Art & Art in Context - development of Israel Art - Audio-visual programme (until 14.5) Design of the Avant-Garde - early 20th century posters (until 6.5) Dorothy Bohm - photographs of Traditional Jewry of the Israel Communities (until 10.5) Divine - Andean textiles (until 10.5) From the Depths of the Sea - ancient Carian coast carvings (Rockefeller) Placespace - artists' versions of surrounding landscapes (Paley Center, near Rockefeller) Permanent exhibitions of archaeology, Judaica, ethnic art.

VISITING HOURS. MAIN MUSEUM: 10-5. At 11: guided tour of Museum (English). At 11 & 3:30: C.H.O.M.P.S. - children's film. At 3: guided tour, archaeology galleries (English).

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WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA. dial 04-840840.

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CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Alice in Wonderland, Part 12 of a 26-part animated serial based on the book by Lewis Carroll

ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Programme Trailer
18.38 Sports
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup

JERUSALEM 4:30, 7, 9
Eden: Remo; Eilat: Delta Force; 4:30, 7, 9:15; Haifa: No Milk Today; Kir: Out of Africa, 6:45; 9:15; Mitzpeh: 9:15; Oregit: Stitches, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Oregit: Wild Cats, 4:30, 7:15; 9:30; Remo: Bonnie and Clyde, 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Samad: Choice Me, 9:15; Remy: Haifa: La Historia Oficial, 7, 9:15; Cinema: TO-DAY, MONDAY, BREAKING THE SILENCE 7; NUT ET BROUILLARD 9

TEL AVIV 4:30, 7:15, 9:30
Alamy: Fandango, 11:15 p.m.; Ben-Yehuda: No Milk Today; Cinema 1: A Chorus Line, 5, 7:25, 9:40; Cinema 2: Journey of Natty Gann, 5, 7:25, 9:40; Cinema 3: Year of the Dragon, 7, 9:40; Lady and the Tramp, 5; Cinema 4: Mario, 10:30 a.m., 1:30, 5, 7:20, 9:40; Cinema 5: Stitches, 10:30 a.m., 1:30, 5, 7:20, 9:40; Cinema 6: Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom; Cinema 7: Back to the Future; Cinema 8: Jewel of the Nile; Cinema 9: Silverado, 8:30 p.m.; Cinema 10: Fear, 7:15; Cinema 11: 12 Midnight; Cinema 12: Journey of Natty Gann, 7:20, 9:40; Cinema 13: Out of Africa, 6:45, 9:15; Cinema 14: Stitches, 7:20, 9:40; Cinema 15: Juggled Edge, 7:20, 9:40; Cinema 16: Juggled Edge, 7:20, 9:40; Cinema 17: Juggled Edge, 7:20, 9:40; Cinema 18: Juggled Edge, 7:20, 9:40; Cinema 19: Juggled Edge, 7:20, 9:40; Cinema 20: Juggled Edge, 7:20, 9:40

HAIFA 4, 6:45, 9
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CLASSIFIEDS

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TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

ON THE AIR
Voice of Music

6.02 Morning Melodies
7.07 Scars: The Rose Garden; Handel: Flute Sonata
7.30 Bochner: Sinfonia Op. 12, No. 4; Rodrigo: Concerto de Aranjuez (Diaz); Ravel: Introduction and Allegro (Melo); London; Auber: Ballet Music from Marco Spada

9.30 Beethoven: Spring Sonata (Oistrakh, Oborin); Debussy: Printemps (Baranboim); Milhaud: Printemps; Stravinsky: Rite of Spring (IPO/Baranboim); Niveldi: Spring Concerto from the Four Seasons (Iona Brown); Schuster: Spring Madrigal; Mahler: The Drunk in Spring from Lied von der Erde (James King, Vienna/Beranboim); Erdmann: Symphony No. 1 (Vienna/Melita); 12.05 Tchaikovsky: Trio Op. 50 (Vidom)

13.00 Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 5 (Los Angeles, Zukerman); Haydn: Quartet Op. 64, No. 2 (Azzalini); Mozart: Clarinet Concerto, K. 622 (Estingher, IPO/Calbidache); Beethoven: Music to Egonm (Grosmeyer, Kaner, JSO)

15.00 International Composers' Rostum 1986 - works by Dutch and Japanese composers
16.00 Couperin: Apothose de Lully; Haydn: The Last Seven Words; Bruckner: Symphony No. 7 (Vienna)

18.30 Eddy Halpern: Auschwitz Epitaph (JSO/Robertson); Moshe Vainberg: Symphony No. 6 (JSO/Aharonovitch); Arie Ben-Shabat

First Programme
6.03 Programmes for Olim
8.05 Compass - with Benny Händel
9.05 Hebrew songs
9.30 Encounter - live family magazine
10.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11.10 School Broadcasts
11.30 Education for all
12.05 A guest for an hour
12.25 Youth Sports Magazine
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.05 Children's programmes
15.33 Notes on a New Book
16.05 Radio Drama
17.20 Everman's University
18.05 Religious programme
18.55 Bible Reading
19.05 Live broadcast from Yad Vashem in Jerusalem
20.00 Programmes for Olim
22.05 I Was There - interviews with Jewish partisans in Europe during W.W.II

Second Programme
6.53 Green Light - drivers' corner
7.00 This Morning - news magazine

QUICK CROSSWORD
ACROSS
7 Soundless
11 Facelessness
12 Numeral

DOWN
13 Wrange
17 Gust
18 Appointment
22 Perch
23 Fibrous grass
24 Lower
25 Stick

1 Amaze
2 Obvious
3 Gastropod
4 Leeward island
5 Urge (3,2)
6 Abides
9 Rich store (anag.)
14 Rattle
15 He shoes horses
16 Dedicated
19 20 Incisor (5,5)
21 Digger

Yesterday's Solution
OVER THE HILL
STATIONARY
TURNS
GRAN
SUN
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PAVEMENT
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ACROSS: 1 Knock, 4 Terms, 10 Utopian, 11 Error, 12 Chess, 13 Fatuous, 15 Over, 17 Henna, 19 Close, 22 Soho, 25 Citadel, 27 Beach, 29 Opera, 30 Veterans, 31 Stilt, 32 Pride, 33 Nibbe, 34 Crispin, 35 Event, 36 Nervous, 37 Knife, 38 Brash, 39 Arch, 40 Vase, 41 Entrust, 42 Lobster, 21 Actor, 23 Olive, 24 China, 26 Drawl, 28 Acid.

ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS
6 Crafty diplomacy by those at the helm (13)
8 Dramatic connected with a motoring club in England's capital (6)
9 Capital attraction that pulls in the tourists (3,5)
10 It's unusual to stand opposite (3)
11 Means of making food last longer (3,3)
12 Get into a rut (8)
14 A notably strong female can be so good-natured (7)
16 Greatest motto for so-called upper class male (7)
20 French sea-cat or a cartographer (8)
23 Travelling through Uppsala a muzzlin makes a bow (6)
24 Flower to be found in four English counties (3)
25 Latin so quoted Greek Trojan to Mediterranean island (8)
26 Slip along and give the run-around to a famous art critic (6)
28 Not an underwater craft weapon, however (10,5)

DOWN
1 He has it about 15 around Lake Winnipeg (8)
2 Place to stand on one's dignity? (8)
3 Little Timothy's over ten and has the bug (7)
4 Preoccupied on a camping holiday perhaps (6)
5 Not her place to sit on ceremony there (6)
6 Electrifying glow in the eye of young Faraday? (5,2,6)
7 Thought before starting the job, possibly (13)
13 Sovereign about ten (3)
15 Constricting neckwear? (3)
17 Goose-like portrayal seen in Burlington House (8)
18 Abuse that appears evil to us over a period (3,5)
19 Hard on the grinders (7)
21 Rises for many members (6)
22 I want a change for the island (6)

QUICK CROSSWORD
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Big shopping spree for consumer durables

Post Economic Staff
Demand for video tape recorders soared once again during the last two months, as Israelis launched a massive shopping spree, buying 7,566 VCRs—a 435 per cent increase over the same period last year.

During the first four months of this year, almost 15,000 video sets were purchased—representing a 216 per cent increase over the same period in 1985.

Cars, refrigerators, colour television sets and washing machines were also hot items during March and April. Over 8,000 cars were bought during the period, a 47 per cent increase over last year, which brought car sales during the first third of the year up by 36 per cent.

The number of refrigerators imported during March and April also increased by 84 per cent, but the total sales of the first third of the year still showed a drop of 25 per cent compared to last year.

Sales of washing machines and colour TV sets followed a similar pattern, increasing by 33 per cent and 226 per cent, respectively, but still showing 18 and 27 per cent decreases during the first third of the year.

April's increase in imports was seen both as a natural development after the reduced demand of the previous months, as well as a seasonal holiday-related fluctuation.

Whether the increased sales indicate a reversal of the tendency during the last two years to buy fewer imported consumer goods is still unclear, Treasury officials said.

The sales brought NIS 151 million of import tax income (not including VAT) into government coffers—a 58 per cent increase over last April.

Overall, state revenue in April totalled NIS 1,163 million, a real increase of 7.6 per cent over the same month last year.

Long vacation causes chaos

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Cursing, shouting and shouting by hundreds of Jerusalemites seeking car licence renewals or driving licences were the order of the day at the local licensing bureau yesterday after clerks returned from a two-week vacation.

Although government workers were supposed to return from their Pesach/May Day/Mimouna holiday on Friday, the Jerusalem licensing bureau of the Transport Authority managed to be closed on that day as well. Car owners who called the office on Friday morning did not get answers. But one clerk who happened to be there answered a couple of calls. "Are you working today?" asked a man. "No." "May I ask a question?" "No," she said, and hung up.

Many residents had not received car licence renewal forms in the mail due to a computer error and found that they had to go in person to the bureau in east Tel Aviv or would be driving illegally. They found a handful of female clerks on the job—the staff of the office already diminished due to indictments for bribery against a large number of male testers and other officials.

No extra clerks had been put on duty, despite the expected onslaught of people. Chaos was a result. One clerk tried to hand out numbers to those on queue to reduce the crowd in the reception hall, but that only caused more panic among those further than an arm's length from her.

There must be a better way. One proposal is to offer a two-week extension period for renewal of car licences. Another is to ensure that all renewal forms replacing those about to expire are mailed out weeks before the holiday. A few extra clerks to handle the load would also be helpful.

End of tin mining in Cornwall

TRURO (AP).—About 4,000 years after it began, tin mining will cease this summer in Cornwall on the western tip of England and the miners will fall victim to plunging world prices for the metal.

The giant international mining company Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp. announced last week that it would close its three tin mines in Cornwall on August 1 and dismiss 1,000 workers.

Earlier, Geevor Tin Mines, the only other Cornish mining company, announced it would stop production this month and dismiss most of its 360 workers. Another 3,000 jobs in the area also depend on tin mining. Unemployment in Cornwall, the only place in Britain where tin is mined, is currently 25 per cent of the work force—almost double the national average.

Throwing the book at the bankers

When a high-ranking National Insurance Institute official was caught transferring tens of thousands of shekels of state funds into his personal bank account, he was hauled before the civil service disciplinary court and charged with forgery and embezzlement. The verdict, handed down last year, was clear and unequivocal: he was fired without compensation, denied a pension and forbidden to work for the state again. His appeal was denied by the Supreme Court.

But there seems to be a different set of standards for the bankers. They also broke the law of the land. They broke the law regarding dealings in securities and regulations by the central bank. They had a personal stake in the inflated value of the bank shares, which was a clear conflict of interest. The situation was so grave that the Bejski Commission

FINEPRINT

SHLOMO MAOZ

recommended that the attorney-general examine the report fully to determine whether criminal prosecution was called for.

But the bankers haven't been fired. They're holding onto their positions...and it appears that even if they are forced to resign, they'll do so in style—with big fat pensions and full benefits to boot.

If the national Insurance official had been a banker, he probably also would have objected to being forced out of his job and would have held on to his position. But he was thrown out, losing all the privileges and benefits he had accumulated over

the years. He had broken the law, was punished accordingly, and that was that.

But bankers seem to be above the law. After all, they're respectable people, not just run-of-the-mill officials. They have connections, political power, friends in high places. And they don't give up so easily.

The attorney-general must look into the report and prove that crime doesn't pay—regardless of who commits it. He must press criminal charges against the bankers, not only against the top figures singled out by the reports, but against all the high-ranking banking personnel.

Those found guilty of breaking corporate laws and trust fund regulations should be thrown out of the banks without benefits and without pension rights, just like the National Insurance official.

De Beers sees diamonds glittering again

LONDON (Reuters).—The world oil glut is putting the glitter back in the diamond business, according to De Beers, the world's dominant trader in the precious stone.

De Beers chairman Julian Ogilvie Thompson said at the company's annual meeting Friday that higher sales of diamond jewelry should result from the recent sharp fall in the oil price and consequent lower inflation and increased economic growth.

The market for diamonds, which improved in 1985, continued to do better into 1986, with demand for rough gems at a high level, he said.

De Beers, which controls 80 per cent of the world's rough-diamond trade, will be raising diamond prices an average 7.5 per cent.

The diamond industry has been emerging from a protracted depression that set in after the market peaked in 1980.

Drupa print show

DUESSELDORF. — The world's largest international fair for the printing and paper industries, the Drupa, opened here on Friday for 13 days. The event, which takes place every four years, has 1,450 exhibitors from 33 countries.

West Germany, whose printing industry is the world's biggest, naturally has the highest representation: 42 per cent of exhibitors. Next comes Britain with 145 firms, Italy with 138, and the U.S., 125.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	113.34	+0.56%
Non-Bank Index	130.20	+0.88%
Arrangement	106.88	+0.32%
Insurance	156.08	+1.29%
Commerce, Services	142.88	+0.83%
Real Estate	158.78	+0.35%
Industrials	121.73	+1.27%
Textiles	160.57	+1.89%
Metals	114.08	+0.54%
Electronics	103.36	+0.36%
Chemicals	123.51	+1.81%
Industrial Invest.	108.51	+2.08%
Investment Cos.	128.84	+0.89%
General Bond Index	106.16	+0.47%
Index-linked Bonds	105.83	+0.52%
Fully-linked	107.81	+0.81%
Partially-linked	104.12	+0.44%
Dollar-linked Bonds	99.01	+0.08%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	104.10	+0.57%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	104.38	+0.33%
Long-term 5+ yrs	104.32	+0.52%

Turnovers:

Shares—total	NIS 5,663,800
Arrangement	NIS 1,287,100
Non-bank	NIS 5,276,500
Bonds—total	NIS 7,123,100
Index-linked	NIS 4,373,800
Dollar-linked	NIS 2,748,300
Treasury Bills	NIS 533,700

Share Movements:

Advances of which 5%+	187 (150)
"buyers only"	48 (34)
Declines of which 5%+	84 (121)
"sellers only"	18 (22)
Unchanged	96 (128)
Trading Held	50 (36)

Bond Market Trends:	
Index-linked	Rises to 0.5%
3% fully-linked	Rises to 0.5%

4.25% fully-linked	Rises to 1%
80% linked	Rises to 0.5%
100% linked	Stable
Double-linked	Rises to 1.5%
Dollar-linked:	
Admon	Rises to 3%
Rimon	Falls to 1%
Gilboa	Falls to 3%/Rises to 1%
For. Curr. denominated	n.a.
Treasury Bills (monthly yield)	1.20%—1.53%

Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	11.87%
Union 0.1	11.85%
Discount A	12.07%
Mizrahi r.	12.07%
Hapoalim r.	12.11%
General A	11.88%
Leumi stock	12.04%
Fin. Trade 1	11.88%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name Price Volume % 100NIS change

Commercial Banks

Leumi	117.92	+1.78%
General	117.92	+1.78%
First In 1	28900	+0.40%
First In 1	28900	+0.40%
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First In 1	28900	+0.40%

Commercial Banks

IDB r.	80920	131	+0.5
Union 0.1	60100	82	+1.0
Discount	103220	94	+1.0
Mizrahi	33160	480	+0.5
Hapoalim r.	54680	427	+1.0
General A	141100	17	+1.5
Leumi 0.1	34800	142	—
Fin. Trade	46830	10	—

Mortgage Banks

Leumi mort. r.	4200	100	+0.2
Dev. World	1020	747	+2.0
Mishkan r.	2100	378	+2.3
Tefahot r.	11500	34	+6.5
Merav r.	3775	587	+5.6

Financial Institutions

Agrie C	37800	29	+0.3
Ind. Dev. DD	not trading	—	—
Clal Leasing 0.1	8850	56	+2.9

Insurance

Ararat 0.1 r.	574	2184	—
Hassaneh r.	485	15102	+2.1
Phoenix 0.1	1524	1361	+2.7
Handshar	8630	25	+1.5
Menorah 1	8208	54	+0.1
Sahar r.	4520	325	+1.7
Zion Hold. 1	16000	51	+5.9

Trade & Services

Meir Ezra	4200	88	+3.4
Supertel 2	402	404	—
Delek r.	5130	1526	+1.8
Lighter	8500	80	+8.0
Cold Storage	1433	b.o.2	+5.6
Den Hotels	3959	93	+1.0
Yarden Hotel	2920	76	+0.3
Hilton 1	12468	—	+5.0
Team 1	1900	162	—

Real Estate, Building and Agriculture

Azorim	5440	1965	—
Elion	not trading	—	—
Africa Int. 0.1	33500	56	+0.3
Dankin	4000	1237	+1.3
Prop. & Bldg.	2545	1927	—
Bayside 0.1	4059	29	—
ILDC r.	44400	87	+0.5
Rasoco r.	5750	126	+1.8
Mehadrin	3850	340	+1.0
Hadarim	1035	5511	+1.9

Industrials

Dubek b	3394	558	—
Pr-Ze 1	2310	638	—
Sunroast	7500	188	+4.2
Elite	13500	263	+3.4
Adgar	733	646	+1.1
Argaman r.	11250	403	+2.8
Delta G 1	4510	7	+0.2
Maquette 1	27170	131	+10.0
Eagle 1	10500	35	+1.9
Polgat 0.4	8200	331	+2.2
Schoeller	12700	84	+4.1
Rogovin	3030	374	+3.4
Urdu 0.1 r.	8800	28	+2.3
Is. Can. Co. 1	947	4029	+5.5
Zion Cables	2188	1082	+0.3
Pecker Steel	6780	50	—
Elbit 3 r	435000	7	+0.7

Elion

Elion	379000	4	—
Art	31200	201	—
Clal Electronics	2680	535	+1.5
Spectronix 1	1850	488	+2.6
T.A.T. 1	3348	29	+4.3
Adkstein 1	1650	256	+3.1
Agan 5	16804	240	+5.7
Alliance	1310	260	+3.8
Dexter	3130	33	+0.2
Fertilizers	5148	216	+5.6
Haifa Chem.	880	2141	+2.4
Teva r.	52000	18	—
Dead Sea r.	14750	972	+1.4
Petrochem.	486	24058	—
Neca Chem.	3582	602	+10.0
Frutaron	11800	145	+0.1
Hadera Paper	173700	87	—
Central Trade	5800	400	+3.0
Koor p.	5000000	0	—
Clal Inds.	1253	7487	+1.9

Investment Companies

IDB Dev. r.	3560	1418	—
Wolfson 1 r.	103000	3	—
Elion	2500	551	+2.0
Afik 1	not trading	—	—
Gahelet	1250	79	—
Israel Corp. 1	6100	284	+1.7
Wolfson 1 r.	103000	3	—
Hapoalim Inv.	4500	982	—
Leumi Invest.	4280	254	+0.2
Discount Invest.	2101	5337	+1.9
Mizrahi Invest.	14800	42	+3.6
Clal 10	2270	1429	+0.8
Landeco 0.1	7407	33	—
Parma 0.1	8648	48	+1.2

Oil Exploration

Paz Oil Expl.	12300	63	+1.8
J.O.E.L.	1393	1948	+0.7

Abbreviations:
s.o. sellers only
b.o. buyers only
b. bearer
r. registered

FINANCIAL

Israel Mon

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1
Unlinked Deposit (Annual)

LEUMI	LAH
HAPOALIM	
DISCOUNT	
MIZRAHI	
FIRST INT'L	

Rates vary according to size of deposit
(Treas. demand deposit paying daily i
Palestine: fixed-term deposit available fr

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRE

USD	
DMK	
SFR	
YEN	

Rates vary according to size of deposit

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE

COUNTRY	CURRENCY
U.S.A.	DOLLAR
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING
GERMANY	MARK
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DEFENDING HUMAN RIGHTS

SHULAMIT ALONI

IT APPEARS that in 1986 the government, by imposing discipline on all the partners of its broad Knesset coalition, will be able to pass the most distorted laws, the most wicked and absurd, and ones which negate every democratic thought and principle. It will be able to do so in the expectation that the broad public will not rise up against such laws or refuse to obey them.

Even superior jurists possessing a democratic and liberal outlook will be careful not to announce publicly that one such law or another violates the spirit of the laws of a democratic regime, the principle of the rule of law, or equality before the law. Very little criticism is heard among jurists close to the authorities regarding the government's legislative initiatives, which breach the restraints necessary to ensure human liberties in a well-ordered society.

At a conference of jurists held at Beit Hanassi in February on the topic of the rule of law, former justice minister Moshe Nissim spoke at length on the obligation of every person to obey the law. The obligation rests equally upon those of the right or left, he said, and even applies to laws which were clearly forced upon the system by the expediencies of coalition politics. According to Nissim, "The rule of law cannot be selective, such that I will uphold a law that coincides with my outlook and not uphold one that does not. It is sufficient that a law has been approved by a majority of votes in the Knesset for it to be valid, for everyone to be obliged to obey it and for any refusal to obey it not to be tolerated."

Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir also spoke at length about the obligation to obey and to enforce laws, in whatever area. Like Nissim, he also would not link the rule of law to the spirit of the law; what is permitted and forbidden by legislation to what is consistent with human liberty.

FOLLOWING the "clarifications" of the two gentlemen, I tried out a small provocation of my own, in order to test the reactions of the conference participants. I dared to state that if the Knesset passed a law requiring all women to cover their faces with a veil, I would not obey such a law. I stressed that, in my opinion, my declaring my refusal to go veiled, in violation of the law, is not the same thing as giving explicit or implicit permission for members of Gush Emunim to take up arms and expel or kill Arabs, or to occupy the Temple Mount. There are laws

and there are laws; and all of them must be examined according to a certain fixed code, which unfortunately does not exist in the statute books of the State of Israel.

Such a normative code is a constitution, especially a bill of human rights. The principle of the rule of law means equality, without discrimination according to origin, race, religion or sex. During my remarks there were many interjections, particularly against the principle of equality. "But we are a Jewish state," cried one person. "It was a mistake to call the country the State of Israel," called another. "We should have named it the 'State of the Jews,' then the Arabs would not have demanded rights for themselves."

At the end of the discussion, two senior jurists holding top-level jobs approached me and said it would be forbidden for me to declare publicly my refusal to wear a veil, if this practice were anchored in law. While they understood my attitude, they said that such a statement today

given by authorized commanders - was fundamentally wrong. For everything had been done within the formal system of the law, in the issuing of orders and commands.

WE MUST determine that the universal legal concept of the rule of law is not merely a formal matter concerning the obeying and enforcement of one law or another, but is related to the spirit of the law. In the democratic world, the rule of law means justice and fairness, human liberty and the restraint of authority, the universality of laws and the equality of all before the law.

Similarly, it is important to remember what most Israelis are unaware of - that democracy is not only the will of the majority or majority rule. Even though everyone knows that Italian Fascism and German Nazism enjoyed the support of the vast majority of their countries' populations, and although their leaders made no claim for democracy, the politicians and journalists

'The tragedy of Israeli democracy is that it lacks a system of overriding norms...'

would strengthen the position of the Council of Settlers of Judea, Samaria and Gaza that "A government that would hand over parts of Eretz Yisrael would be considered illegal and traitorous," as well as those who have declared they are willing to use any means against the relinquishing of areas of Eretz Yisrael. The jurists even said that my remarks gave support to draft dodgers.

But if the opinion of the former justice minister and the attorney-general is that of the government - that however absurd the laws may be, even if dictated by coalition arrangements and opposed to the basic principles of human liberty - then the government of Israel should determine, with all due regret, that the Nuremberg prosecutions of the Nazis were illegal, and the Eichmann trial was illegal. For these contemptible murderers acted in accordance with the laws of their country and its legitimate government.

Thus, it is also possible to maintain that the decision of the military court concerning the murder in Kafr Kassem in 1956 - that illegal orders had been followed, even though

and opinion-makers of Israel accord legitimacy in the name of "the will of the majority" to any deviant and anti-democratic law passed by the Knesset, under pressure by one party or another or for the speculative needs of staying in power.

Any jurist knows that there can be no rule of law and justice without restraints upon the capricious will of the majority and without the subordination of the ruler to a supreme normative system. The Jewish legal heritage recognizes the principle of going along with the majority, but alongside this rule is one that is no less clear and obligatory: "You shall not be led into wrongdoing by the majority" (Exodus 23:2). The supreme normative system which every well-ordered society needs must follow both these principles.

THE TRAGEDY of Israeli democracy is that it lacks a system of overriding norms, according to which the government and the Knesset are required to guide and to restrain acts of legislation. We have no constitution, no bill of human rights, no history of democratic life. The Jews came here from 102

countries, most of them from Eastern Europe or Islamic nations where they were a defensive and seclusive minority, fearful of the authorities and far removed from carrying the burden of sovereign responsibility for services, security and their neighbors. When the state was established, we did not undergo the necessary revolution from a defensive minority, seclusive and fearing for itself and its remnants. We instantly became the government, the legislature, the judiciary, the army and the police - and thereby took upon ourselves the responsibility for the rights of every person, every group and every minority.

The only transformation we underwent with the establishment of the state is that we now have the power to impose our authority on others: to collect taxes, to conscript, to give out land, to confiscate land, to impose order. But on the other hand, we have not limited ourselves, our leaders or our legislators by the kind of restraint called for by the very power and authority given them. Because we in the past lacked the authority and power to impose our will upon others and to coerce them according to our needs, today we have an irresistible impulse to exploit our power and authority in the legislature and the government to anchor any caprice and any religious demand, national or factional, in the framework of the law.

THE KNESSET has had many opportunities to pass a "Basic Law: Human Rights" as well as a "Basic Law: Legislation" that would have enabled the Supreme Court to serve as a constitutional court and strike down as unconstitutional any laws that violated the foundations of the rule of law in its enlightened and universal sense. The big parties did not do so, because they did not want to give up their bargaining power nor restrain by an overriding law the various nationalist, factionalist, economic, partisan or religious impulses.

The Knesset even refused to adopt the principles set down in the Declaration of Independence in May 1948 - which the High Court of Justice determined to be our collective credo - as an overriding law by which subsequent legislation would be tested. When the Knesset debated the foundations of a justice bill, even the Labour Party - then in opposition - decided to relinquish the principles of the Declaration of Independence and sufficed with "laws according to the Jewish heritage," in the hope of buying the support of the National Religious

Party - then in the coalition - in a matter of power politics.

THE FAITH in Israeli democracy, just because we are a pluralistic society with many parties and hold elections from time to time, is exaggerated. The government always has a majority in the Knesset, and this majority can - and does - decide anything that one of the coalition's components wants. This rule applies to matters of clearly individual concern, as well as to matters of coercion and discrimination regarding certain groups: such as women, minorities, secularists, members of other religions, etc.

Similarly, the Knesset majority can legislate extra-territorial laws, in defiance of international law, and create different legal systems for Jews and Arabs - and it does so, particularly in the occupied territories. We must remember - and be reminded - that the recognition of the natural, inalienable respect and equality of rights due all mankind are the foundations of freedom, justice and peace. We must remember that our people has been among the most oppressed and unfortunate victims of the contempt for human rights.

Only in a society that assures every human being freedom of speech and belief, freedom from fear and want, and defends these freedoms from the rule of arbitrary law, can the rule of law be said to exist in practice. Only in such a society will a person not be forced, as a last resort, to risk rebelling against injustice and oppression.

ISRAEL has not yet reached the level. In light of the political reality in which we live, and given the satisfaction of the prevailing governmental system with Israeli democracy and the despatch with which laws are enacted by the power of the disciplined ruling majority, we can expect long years of struggle until we attain the rule of law; both in its universal sense and in the sense of an enlightened Judaism upholding justice, fairness, truth and peace.

The hope that we shall succeed in doing so rests absurdly on the growth of religious coercion and nationalist extremism. It is a law of nature that every action creates a reaction. Today democracy is under such fierce attack, that there exists the hope that its adherents will wake up and respond with the same degree of power, and free us from the dark age of tribalism descending upon us.

The writer is a Knesset member and head of the Citizens Rights Movement.

Law goes mad

SHOULD one professional guild, seeking to discipline its own members, be authorized to impose fines upon - let alone send to jail - members of another such guild for refusing to testify before it in a manner that contravenes their own rules of conduct?

Obviously not. An exception might conceivably be made in the case of the police, whose disciplinary tribunal should be able to invite all and sundry to testify against, or for, guardians of the law who are accused of its breach. But it is an astonishing proposition that the disciplinary tribunal of the Israel Bar should have the power to threaten members of the Journalists' Association with condign punishment unless they disclose the sources of the information included in their published reports.

Yet that is precisely what is now happening to two journalists who ran afoul of that same tribunal.

Their troubles stem from a recently enacted amendment to the Israel Bar Law, which adds to it some of the powers of state commissions of inquiry. The amendment, needless to say, is aimed at the general public and not at journalists alone. But journalists constitute the major professional group whose very code of ethics requires the zealous protection of sources of information that were not meant to be made public.

The claim of a right to non-disclosure proved no help to Ben-Zion Citrin and Yifat Nevo. Unless they pay the fines apportioned by the disciplinary tribunal, they may find themselves under the present law behind bars for up to two years, at the behest of either the district court or - according to one interpretation - even of the disciplinary tribunal itself.

This is intolerable. Not because journalists as such deserve complete immunity from the rule of law which decrees divulgence of information when deemed necessary by the courts. There are grave crimes to which such an immunity should not apply, even if it were written into law, which so far it has not been. But if journalists are to be forced to violate their own code, it must be only in most severely limited and well-defined cases and at the discretion of the ordinary courts and not of the disciplinary tribunal of another professional body.

The Israel Bar has its work cut out for it trying to discipline certified lawyers without messing around with journalists. The suggestion that its tribunal is acting, in the execution of its narrow professional duties, in a manner akin to that of a state commission of inquiry which is dedicated to the common weal, is preposterous on the face of it.

As some leaders of the Bar are themselves well aware, the present law in the matter is in urgent need of amendment.

WALDHEIM

(Continued from Page One) admits being aware that atrocities took place.

Yesterday's result depended heavily on the vote for Messner-Blau, a veteran Socialist who broke with the party last year over government support for a hydroelectric project which would have destroyed large areas of forest on the Danube.

Political analysts said she collected much of the young vote and support from people disillusioned by the series of scandals that have involved both major Austrian parties in the last few years.

Meissner-Blau yesterday refused to give any recommendation to her 5.5 per cent of the voters for the

second election round, who were now widely expected to favour Steyrer.

She did say, however, that a Waldheim victory "would be a misfortune for Austria because discussion will continue abroad. He is a man that the world mistrusts."

Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, who had actively worked for Steyrer's election, said it had been a personal-ity, not a party election. "We shall have to gain the support of those who were against Steyrer in the first round, especially the young people. If the opposition think they have won the next round already, they have another thing coming," he said. (Reuters, AP).

READERS' LETTERS

TEL AVIV TRAFFIC

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, - Can it be true that "350,000 vehicles descend into the city (Tel Aviv) from out of town every day"? (Macabee Dean's recent report on "saving Tel Aviv's city centre.") The borough of Manhattan receives 800,000 vehicles per day, but, since Manhattan is somewhat larger than Tel Aviv, cars are not yet parking on the sidewalks.

I agree with Mr. Dean's last paragraph about forcing non-Tel Avivians to park their cars on the outskirts of town and take a bus into the centre. In effect, this is the situation with the excellent (though oft-maligned) commuter rail and bus systems leading into Manhattan.

Hundreds of thousands of people who work in midtown and downtown Manhattan leave their cars at train stations or bus depots in the

suburbs, and take public transport into the city. Were they to drive in, New York City would choke in "gridlock," as it almost did during the subway and bus strike of 1965. If this plan is to be implemented, Tel Aviv will have to improve intracity bus service.

VICTOR WOUK
New York.

Macabee Dean comments: M.K. Dov Ben-Meir (who holds the traffic portfolio in the municipality) stands firm in his statement that 350,000 vehicles of all types pass through, or enter, Tel Aviv daily (i.e., every working day, which excludes Saturdays). Ben-Meir further points out that this 350,000 is proportionately much higher, considering the size of Tel Aviv, than the 800,000 entering Manhattan daily.

ADULT EDUCATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, - The AACI is presently developing a new continuing education project for its English-speaking members, which includes the publication, by July 15, 1986, of a directory of educational resources and a programme of mini-courses, day-long seminars, scholar-in-residence lecture series in outlying areas as well as extension courses at universities.

Educational institutions are invited to submit information on non-degree adult courses in English, to the AACI National Office, 21 Washington Street, Jerusalem 94187. Further information may be obtained by calling (02)240445/677, or by writing to the above address, in

care of the continuing education committee.

FLORENCE YUDKIN,
Coordinator,
Continuing Education Committee,
National AACI,
Jerusalem.

PENFRIENDS: KAROLY LAZAR (28), of Barok at 36/B, H-9024 Gyor, Hungary, is an electronic engineer who would like to correspond in English or French with an Israeli woman of his age.



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DAYAN'S CREATIVITY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, - A few words of congratulation to The Post, the editor of the magazine and to Meir Ronnen on the perceptive, readable and - under the circumstances - trail-blazing article which appeared on April 18.

The temptation to follow the pack is always great. As it is, by putting matters archaeological into perspective, by acknowledging Dayan's immense creativity and originality, by functioning as art critic rather than as enraged juror, Meir Ronnen has done himself, your paper and Israel's journalistic community considerable credit.

For all of which, those who admired Dayan, respect his memory and miss his presence are surely grateful - though perhaps ashamed that we ourselves did not speak up as quickly, as loudly or as shrilly as did Dayan's detractors.

Rehovot. RINNA SAMUEL

PRISON FURLOUGHS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, - I was not surprised to read that the large majority of prisoners on Pessah leave returned to their place of incarceration, as you reported on April 29. This disproves the unprofessional predictions by senior police officers who claimed a "direct correlation between mass prison releases and the rise in crime" (April 23). You also quoted a deputy police commander (April 24), to the effect that "We work hard to arrest these criminals and the Prisons Service lets them out to commit more crime."

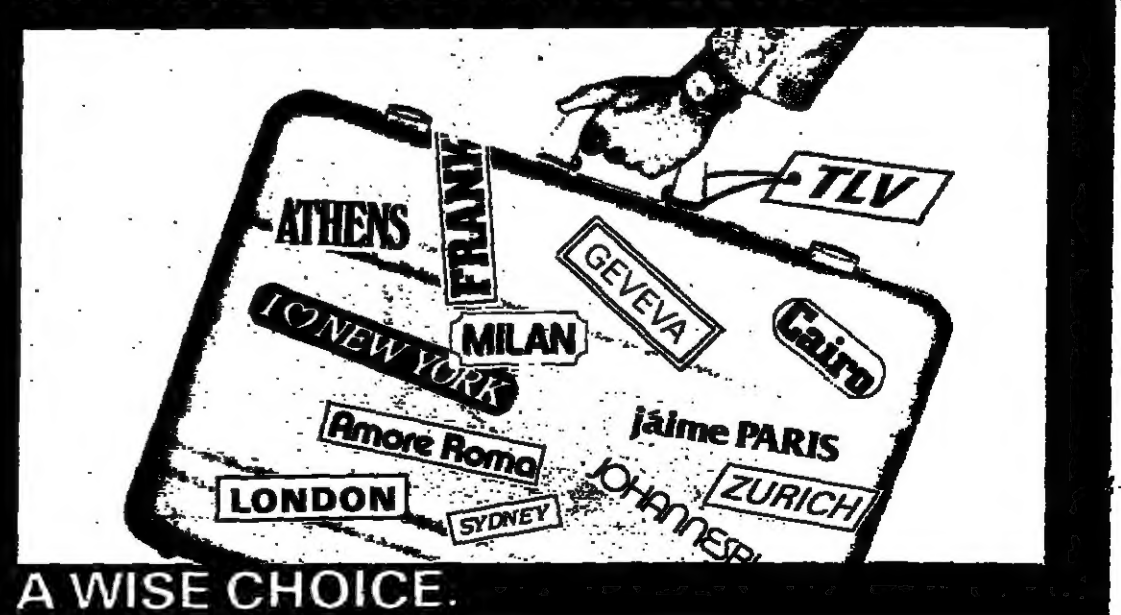
The inference of a correlation between an enlightened home-leave policy for carefully selected prisoners and the anticipated rise in crime is not only naive, if not vindictive, but also not borne out by the experience of law-enforcement authorities in most Western societies. With the exception of some intractable or

dangerous offenders, most prisoners, particularly first-time offenders, will have to be released one day. In order to prepare them for integration into the community, constructive attempts must be made to pave the way for them for life outside the prison walls. The atmosphere of a holy day like Pessah may well have some beneficial influence on prisoners whose record make them promising candidates for life in the community and early release. Of course, the authorities must not only screen such prisoners, but also support them with constructive arrangements on release.

As Police and Prison Services are administered by the same ministry, it ought to be feasible for them to discuss the issue, possibly with the help of some professionals who are experts in the field of human behaviour.

Jerusalem. W.S. MATSDORF

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